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REGD. NO. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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VOL. XXIII NO. 236 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

# IS IT ZERO HOUR: FIRST SHOT FIRED?

*S. E. P. Bill Battle In Council*

## "Nefarious" Piece Of Legislation

## REJECT IT AND SAVE NAME OF BRITISH GOVT.

## Rao Saheb Kulkarni's Appeal To Bombay M.L.Cs.

**Several members moved amendments limiting the life of the Special Emergency Powers Bill in the Bombay Council on Wednesday discussing the motion on the first Reading.**

**"GANDHIJI, THEIR POLICEMAN."**

**Mr. L. R. Tairsee opposing the Bill said that Mahatma Gandhi is a policeman who is standing between the terrorists and Government and stated that the root cause of the trouble was economic distress.**

**CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE BY GOVT.?**

**According to Rao Saheb Kulkarni the Provisions of the Bill are a blot on principles of British Jurisprudence—a sort of "civil disobedience on the part of the Government."**

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

Further discussion was resumed on the Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act Amendment Bill when the Bombay Council resumed its sitting at 2 p.m. to-day with Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi in the Chair.

There were no interpellations to-day and the House turned directly to the Bill itself.

The President at the outset explained that when the previous day he told the House that in the discussion of the Bill the whole Special Powers Act was before the House it did not, mean that he would put every clause to the House. That seemed to have been misunderstood by some members. What he wished to say was that the whole of the Act was open for discussion.

"LIMIT IT TO 2 YEARS."

Mr. S. D. Saklatwala led to-day's debate on the Bill proper. His oration which was delivered in measured tones was most balanced in the sense that with every alternate sentence he semed to go to diametrically opposite extremes and indulge in the luxury of favouring and opposing the Bill. It was therefore difficult indeed to know whether he opposed or supported the measure. Concluding, however, he opined that the measure should not be permanent and suggested that the life of the Bill be limited to a period of two years.

"NEFARIOUS LAW."

Mr. Bhailal Sarabhai Patel recalled the words of the ex-Home Member who while moving the Special Powers Bill before the Legislative Council in 1932 had admitted that it was a "nefarious law" and that it was only an emergency measure. Did that emergency still exist, asked the speaker. Was it worthwhile to penalise the whole of the presidency for what only 45 people were found to have done? Mr. Bhailal thought that Section 144 of the Indian Penal Code coupled with Sec. 188 should provide the Government with complete remedy in the present situation.

BOGEY OF C. D. EXPOSED.

Referring to the fear of revival of Civil Disobedience, the speaker contended that Mahatma Gandhi was the only man who could do that and it was evident from past experience that Gandhiji would not start Civil Disobedience without previously notifying his intention to do so. "Why then put the present measure on the Statute Book just now?"

Concluding Mr. Patel moved an amendment to the effect that the Bill should remain in force upto 31st March, 1937, i.e., just over one year. He further moved an amendment that Sec. 3, 4, 9 (B), 9 (C), 14, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26 (A), 27 and 31 besides 32 and 33 be omitted from the original Act. He also moved an amendment providing for an inquiry to be caused by Sessions Judges into the propriety of continuance of the internment orders.

The House rose for tea after Mr. Patel had finished.

"AUTOCRATIC" LEGISLATION.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni wished to oppose the Bill wholeheartedly but moved his amendment that the Bill (should it pass) shall remain in force upto 17th February, 1936, only as a choice of lesser evil. His grounds of opposition were threefold. In the first place such an "autocratic" legislation would not be found in any civilised country in the world except India. "This country of slaves". Secondly, the provisions of the Bill were very vague and lastly, it was an obnoxious piece of legislation. His contention in moving the amendment was that the term of which ended on the 17th February, 1936, should not at least bind the hands of the future Reformed Legislature and, therefore, he wished this Act to terminate along with the Council that passes it. The Rao Saheb next moved an amendment providing for the deletion of Clauses 3(1), 4(1), 11(A), 13(1) and (2), 20(1), 22, 24, 26(1) 27 and 29 besides clauses 31 and 32 of the 1932 Act.

C.D. ON GOVT.'S PART

The provision of the Bill contended the Rao Saheb were a blot on the principles of British Jurisprudence. Several provisions of the Bill set at nought the principles laid down in the Evidence Act and the Land Revenue Code. That was a sort of Civil Disobedience on the part of the Government.

Concluding Rao Saheb Kulkarni appealed to all members to unite and to throw out the Bill and save the reputation and good name of British Government from being spoiled. The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada moved an amendment to Mr. Bhailal Patel's amendment that the duration of the Bill be the end of March, 1938.

FOR ONE YEAR ONLY

Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla moved that it should be the end of December, 1938. Mr. Pestan Shah Vakil moved that the new Act should remain in force for one year and power to extend the period of the Act year by year for two years to be given to H. E. the Governor to be used at his discretion. Speaking on the bill, Mr. Pestan Shah Vakil said that both Mr. R. R. Bakhale and Mr. Bhailal Patel had created creatures of straw for the mere pleasure of striking them. Proceeding Mr. Vakil justified that advisability of arming the Government with necessary powers to fight

(Continued on page 12—Col. 4).

Musso: "Look at this Great Bully!"

—"Satire"

## "Solemn Hour Is About To Come"

### Retaliation For Sanctions And War For War Is Il Duce's Slogan

ROME, Oct. 2.

**Cheering crowds of about a hundred thousand assembled at the 'Piazza Venezia' to hear Sgr. Mussolini's speech which was broadcast all over Italy.**

**Sgr. Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party headed the procession of 10,000 people to the square. The British Embassy is guarded by 300 men, including carabiniers, policemen, soldiers and 'tin-helmets', while every approach to the Embassy is strongly guarded.**

**The Abyssinian Legation in the outskirts of the city had a triple barrier of soldiers.**

**"SOLEMN HOUR" COMING**

**After acknowledging the cheers of the huge crowd, Sgr. Mussolini said the solemn hour was about to come in the history of Italy. Twenty million Italians were at that moment gathered in the squares throughout Italy.**

After Italy had contributed to the common victory in the Great War with 600,000 dead and a million wounded, they received only the crumbs of the booty which fell to other Powers. Sgr. Mussolini refused to believe that France with her memories of the Italian dead would agree to participate in the sanctions.

**TOLERATED FOR 40 YEARS**

Italy had tolerated the provocations of Abyssinia for 40 years and the time had arrived to put an end to them. Sgr. Mussolini refused to believe that genuine British people would associate themselves with sanctions in the defence of a barbarous nation. Nevertheless, they must not pretend to be ignorant of the possibilities of sanctions.

"To sanctions of an economic character, we shall reply with a disciplined spirit. To measures of a military character, we shall reply with military measures. To acts of war, we shall reply with acts of war, but Italy would do everything possible to ensure that a colonial conflict shall not assume the range of a European conflict."—

DUCE'S PASSIONATE APPEAL.

Sgr. Mussolini concluded his speech with a passionate appeal. "Italy of Vittorio Veneto and the Fascist Revolution is to your feet, let your cries and the affirmation of your unshakeable devotion reach our soldiers in East Africa and bring them comfort and assurance." Il Duce concluded his speech without definite reference to the hostilities in East Africa. Immediately afterwards, Sgr. Starace called cheers for Sgr. Mussolini and announced that the test mobilisation had ended at seven o'clock.—Reuter.

## IL DUCE MAKES NO DEFINITE REFERENCE TO THE HOSTILITIES

## Italians Clash With Ethiopian Irregulars

### EMPEROR'S PROTEST TO LEAGUE AGAINST FRONTIER VIOLATION

## New Enemy Base In Abyssinia

### But League Does Not Believe Mussolini Has Taken The Final Step

(Special Cable).

PARIS, October 2.

**The Italian troops and the Ethiopian irregulars clashed in Moussaali and some deaths are reported, according to a telegram to the newspaper "Soir" from Addis Ababa.**

*NO CONTACT WITH REGULARS*

PARIS, Oct. 2. (19-10 hours)

**Three separate Italian columns, totalling about twenty men penetrated the Moussaali region in Ethiopia, according to "L Soir", but they have not yet come into contact with the Ethiopian regulars.—Reutter.**

*VIOLATION OF FRONTIER*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 2 (13|44 Hours).

**The Abyssinian Government has protested to the League of Nations against Italy's alleged violation of the frontier near Mount Moussaali and asks that a Commission of Enquiry should be sent immediately to establish the case of violation.**

*ITALIAN BASE IN ETHIOPIA*

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 2.

**The telegram of the Negus to the League of Nations complaining of Italian violation of the Ethiopian frontier south of Mount Moussaali adds that Italians are establishing a base in the Ethiopian territory with the object of organising a big attack and the Negus suggests to the League Council to send observers to the spot or to obtain confirmation of violation from the authorities of the French Somaliland.—Reuter.**

### *JAP MILITARY MISSION*

***Shanghai Confirms Secret Despatch Of Officers To Ethiopia***

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2.

The report from Addis Ababa that 100 Japanese officers arrived in the British Somaliland en route to Ethiopia is supported by the Shanghai rumour that a Japanese Military Mission has been secretly dispatched for Ethiopia. It is reliably learned that 16 Japanese officers headed by a member of the General Staff passed through Shanghai on July 30 en route to Aden on board "Hakusan Maru" which was also reported to have carried large quantities of munitions.—Reuter.

## STOP PRESS

LAHORE, Oct. 2.

The Shahidgunj deadlock took a new turn to-day when two Muhammadan employees of a weaving factory in Shahdara, a suburb of Lahore, were found murdered in their quarters to-day.

The culprits left behind them a sword.

The dead bodies are being taken in a procession through the bazaars of Lahore. The processionists are carrying swords and other weapons.—United Press.

### *LEAGUE DOES NOT BELIEVE IT*

***But Is Anxious Over Mass Mobilisation***

***NO HOSTILITIES YET***

GENEVA, Oct. 2.

The League circles are unwilling to believe that gSr. Mussolini has taken the final decisive step. but in view of the latest news from Addis Ababa and test mobilisation in Italy to-day, there is gravest apprehension.

Italian circles however opine that Italian troop movements do not signify actual opening of hostilities, but merely a movement to strategic positions.—Reuter.

***Crown Prince's Move***

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 2. (15-23 hours).

The Crown Prince is taking steps to harass the Italian troops which entered the Ethiopian territory.—Reuter.

**MOBILISATION IN ITALY**

ROME, Oct. 2. (15-51 hours).

Mass mobilisation has begun in Italy.—Reuter.

### *BRIGHTON VOTES FOR SANCTIONS*

***Huge Majority Supports Labour Executive's Policy***

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Labour Party Conference at Brighton carried by 2,168,000 votes to 102,000 the resolution supporting the policy in favour of the application of the League sanctions.

### *BRITISH CABINET MEETING*

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Cabinet meeting lasted for two hours. No significance is attached to the visit of Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Halifax to the King.

A full meeting of the Cabinet was held this morning when it is understood the international situation was further considered. The Minister for League Affairs, Mr. Anthony Eden who will return to Geneva to-morrow morning to resume his duties as the head of the British delegation to the League Council meeting was present.

# TABULATED ADLETS
# ONE Anna Per Word
# Minimum Re. 1.

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

**BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

## 1. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted a fully qualified B.P.N.A.** Nurse with one Year's operation theatre experience. Pay Rs. 50—5—100, plus Rs. 10, house rent or free Quarters. Apply with full details to the Chief Officer, Surat, before 15|10|35. (1875).

**Applicatons are invited for the** following posts in a new College proposed to be started in Ahmedabad from June 1936. It is proposed to begin with First Year and Inter Arts classes and appointments will be made as under:—Principal, Professors for English, Sanskrit, Persian, French, Ardha-Magadhi, Mathematics, Logic, Indian History and Administration and Science. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience if any, and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1842).

**Applications are invited for appointments** in a new College of Commerce proposed to be started in Ahmedabad in June, 1936. 1 Principal, able to conduct classes in English and one of the Subjects of the B.Com. course of the Bombay University on Rs. 500—50—1,000. 4 Professors and 2 Assistant Professors for conducting classes in the different subjects of Inter-Commerce and B.Com. courses of the Bombay University. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Men with some experience will be preferred. Applications stating age qualifications and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1841).

**Wanted organisers, agents, clerks,** typists, either sex full or part-time for Bombay. Suburbs mofussil. Apply with testimonials, minimum terms. Shakti Insurance Company, Limited Fort, Bombay. (4938).

**Clerks, Typists, Stenographers,** Accountants, Engineers, Spinning Weaving Masters, Fitters, Teachers desirous of securing employments, apply ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY. (1930) 369|71 Hornby Road, 3rd floor Nanabhai Lane Fort. 4935.

## 12. TO BE LET

**To Let Godown at Back House** Lane, off Forbes Street, Fort. Apply Doongursee and Sons, C|o Messrs David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., 59, Forbes Street, Fort. (4942).

## 20. OFFICES TO LET.

**To let office chamber with light,** fan and telephone convenience at moderate rent. Apply top floor, 79, Medows Street. (4913).

## 56. EDUCATIONAL

**Candidates in Station Master &** Commercial courses monthly Allowance paid Upto Rs. 15 Uniform Lodging free India & Abroad Service compulsory. Rules & Selection form on Re. 1. Supdt. Central Telegraph & Railway Duties College. Delhi. (4903)

**Local Self-Government Service:** Next session of Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 14th October 1935. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (1828).

## 69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

**Wahted loan of Rs. 1,500 on a In**surance Policy of Rs. 2,000 with Profit standing for 12 years, will be assigned at the rate of 10 to 12 p.c. repayable by 24 instalments. Apply Box No. 4941, "Bombay Chronicle."

## 73. AGENTS WANTED.

**Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay** with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

**WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS** to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balsar | Broach | Baroda |
| Borivli | Bhusaval | Dahod |
| Deolali | Dhond | Daman |
| Dhanu Road | Golvad | Karjat |
| Kasara | Lonavla | Manmad |
| Matheran | Neral | Navsari |
| Nasik | Sholapur | Virar |

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

## 121. DAILY WANTS.

**Tea with excellent flavour and of** best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

## 156. MISCELLANEOUS.

**Recover Your Claims & Decrees** due from Outstations & Native States by referring them to us and save all your bother. Best references. For terms, etc. write to Post Box 526, Bombay. (4894).

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
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| 4th and Subsequent Insertions .... | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday the 3rd instant at 10-45 A.M. (S. T.).

SHAPURJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd October 1935.
1880

### SHRI SHIVAJI PREPARATORY MILITARY SCHOOL, POONA.

The NEXT TERM of the School starts on November 10th. Lieut.-Colonel M.C. Coote, Principal, with a party of Boys is Touring in Central India and Rajputana from October 10th to 31st, and can interview Parents at Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Agra, Jaipur and Ajmere. Letters should be addressed to him care Dalys College, Indore, or Sardars School, Gwalior, or Mayo College, Ajmere.

For any details about the school and School Prospectus write to:—
The PRINCIPAL,
Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona.
1871.

### THE SHAHABAD CEMENT CO., LTD
(Incorporated in Hyderabad State).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have resolved to pay an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 9 per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1935 and to make the same payable at the Central Bank of India Ltd., Hyderabad (Dn.), on and after 22nd November, 1935 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Principal and Bombay Registers of the Company on 22nd October, 1935.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company at the Registered Office at Shahabad (Dn.), and at the Bombay Office will be closed from 22nd October to 2nd November 1935 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of
The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILLIMORIA.
Dated., Shahabad, 1st October, 1935.
1878.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
(Works Branch.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of paving with blue stones portions of footpaths along Dadar Road, Queen's Road, Palton Road, Akshikar Street, Chhabildas Road, Ranade Road and Tulsi Pipe Line Road, will be received upto 1 P. M. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 14th October, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay 1st October, 1935.
1879.

## Public Notices

### CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of Asutosh Professor in Sanskrit.

(i) The salary attached to the Chair should be Rs. 600 rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000, but in making appointments in the Chair it shall be open to the Senate to appoint a person in a special case at a higher initial salary than Rs. 600.

(ii) Ordinarily appointment to the Chair shall be made for five years. On the expiry of the first period such appointment may be renewed for another term or it may be made permanent by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate.

(iii) The holder of the Chair shall be required to lecture to Post-Graduate and Honours students in Sanskrit and to take part in the work of the Post-Graduate Department in the subject as required by the Executive Committee of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, after consulting the Professor. The Syndicate after consulting the Executive Committee and the holder of the Chair may further require him to deliver a course of lectures in some affiliated College. He shall also be required to carry on and organise and guide research work in the subject. The Professor shall report to the Syndicate in the month of July in each year the research work carried on by him during the past year and the research work which he contemplates carrying on during the ensuing year.

(iv) The Professor shall be eligible for the privilege of regular academic vacations and holidays of the University and shall be subject to such leave rules as the Senate may pass from time to time.

(v) The Senate may, on the recommendation of the Post-Graduate Council in Arts and on such terms as the Senate may decide, require the Professor-elect to receive special training abroad, before entering upon the duties of his office. With a view to enabling the Professor to be in touch with the current progress abroad in his subject, the Professor shall be eligible on the recommendation of the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, to study-leave with such emoluments and on such conditions as the Senate may decide for a period generally not exceeding one year, provided that he has not taken such leave during the previous six years. In each such case the Professor shall be required to submit a report of his work during his leave.

(vi) The Professor shall ordinarily have a working knowledge of German and French.

(vii) The Professor shall be a whole-time Officer of the University and shall not, without the special sanction of the Senate previously obtained hold any other office to which any salary, emolument or honorarium is attached.

(viii) A Professor may voluntarily resign his appointment at any time upon not less than six months' notice given by him in writing to the University. A professor shall be liable to removal by the Senate on the ground of misconduct, inefficiency or gross neglect of duty, if a recommendation to that effect is made by the Syndicate after a full enquiry into specific charges brought against him, provided that at such enquiry the Professor shall be allowed adequate opportunity to defend himself.

A Professor shall vacate his offices upon completion of the sixtieth year of his age, unless upon the recommendation of the P. G. Council the Senate is satisfied that his services should, in the interest of research or teaching, be still retained by the University and in such an event the Senate may sanction his retention for such period as may be determined.

(ix) The Professor shall be entitled to the benefit of the University Provident Fund so long as he is in service.

Applicants should state their age and full particulars of their academic qualifications and experience in Teaching and research in their applications which should be accompanied by a precis of the particulars to be furnished in a statement form which may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) must reach, the undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1935.

J. CHAKRAVORTI,
Registrar.
Senate House,
The 28th September, 1935.
1868.


### LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B.C.), PANCHPOTA, (Bengal).


## Public Notices

### NOTICE.

TYSON & BATEMAN, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Powers of Attorney, dated respectively, the 28th June, 1935, granted by Tyson & Bateman, Limited, of London, in favour of Mr. M.J.D. Bateman and Mr. Robert McCreath MacNabb respectively, for the purpose of conducting and managing the business of the Company in India, have been revoked as from this date.

Dated the 30th day of Sept. 1935.
H. F. BAKER,
1876. Director.

## Legal Notices

### HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No.—281 of 1935.

Re: BALKRISHNA ATMARAM GOLATKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Road, Goverdhandas Mansions, lately employed as Manager in Edward Sassoon Mills at Worli till 5th day of May 1935, and now Unemployed: .... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd December 1935 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1935.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
1882

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs NARAYAN AMRITRAO PATANKAR, DWARKANATH AMRITRAO PATANKAR, PRABHAKAR DAMODAR PATANKAR, BHALCHANDRA DAMODAR PATANKAR, BALKRISHNA DAMODAR PATANKAR, and MADHUKAR KESHAV PATANKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

**The Schedule Of The Property.**

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, showing an area of 982 square yards in the title deeds but found on recent Cadastral survey to contain by admeasurement 921.88 square yards be it more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. A|3912 and New Survey No. 2|1445 and Cadastral Survey No. 155, Mahim Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 430(4-5)(6), Street No. 665E F and G and bounded, on or towards the East by Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, on or towards the West by Public Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Raoji Javle and on or towards the South also by the property of Ramchandra Raoji Javle.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1935.

DAMKEVALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1870


Patronized by H.H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

### GUBBI THEATRICAL Co.,
(Registered) of Mysore.

At Baliwala Theatre, Grant Road.
WED. 2nd Oct. at 9 p.m.
SAMPOORNA KRISHNA LEELA
SAT. 5th Oct. at 9 p.m.
KURUKSHETRA
SUN. 6th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SUBHADRA
MON. 7th Oct. at 4 p.m.
KURUKSHETRA

With spectacular scenes, gorgeous dresses and superb acting.
Public Patronage solicited.
Vinodaratnakara G. H. Veeranna, Versatile Comedian, etc., Proprietor.
S. P. N. MURTHI, M.A., Manager.


## Auction Sales

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ARTICLES, FURNITURE, Etc., OF THE NEW SUBHANALLA HOTEL WITH ITS GOODWILL.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in suit No. 409 of 1935 (Fatmabai vs. Fatmabai) and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Hossein Haji, Haji Gulam Reza Hoosein Reza, Haji Ali Hussein Reza and Haji Gulam Reza Hoosein Haji, the Mortgagors by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th May, 1931, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY the 3rd October, 1935, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises at Bhendi Bazar:—the articles of furniture and other articles lying in the New Subhanalla Hotel together with its goodwill.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. The Hotel is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE CHINA MATTING CARPETS, etc., SHOP OF Messrs. UMER EBRAHIM & CO., IN ONE LOT OR IN DIFFERENT LOTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1277 of 1935, (Mahomed Usman v|s Bachu Oomer), Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY the 14th and TUESDAY the 15th October, 1935 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Abdul Rehman Street.

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The above will be on view from Friday, the 11th October between 11 and 5 p.m. (S.T.).

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## SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, Oct. 2.
S S Sonnenfels, Capt. J. Heinke, Agents Lionel Edward, from Hamburg via Port Said.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, Oct. 2.
S S Karanja, Capt. J Hannaford, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Durban via Marmagoa.
S S Ormara, Capt. N. Cockburn, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Calcutta.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 2.

S.S. Carthage for London:—7 bundles cow hides F Nizami and Co; 19 bundles wooden planks M Manilal and Co.

For Marseilles:—80 bags dill seed S M Rajgor and Co.

S.S. Mundra for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 3000 packets groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy and Co.

For London:—616 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 4390 bags linseed oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co; 112 cases cashew kernels Laxmidas Khamji and Co; 59 drums castor oil A Hargovind and Co; 125 bags mustard seed T S Thadani and Co.

For Dunkirk:—150 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 70 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas and Co.

For Hull:—640 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co.

S.S. President Johnson for New York:—7 bundles skins D Abraham and Sons; 42 bags gum B Jaffar and Co; 64 bags kamala powder D Abraham and Sons; 639 bags flea seed A Virji and Co; 80 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons.

For Boston:—150 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co; 74 casks salted skins Cox & King Ltd; 30 bales skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Genoa:—1186 bags linseed R Ratilal and Co; 38 bales rags C Nanalal and Co.

For Beyrouth:—17 bales cotton yarn A H Deab.

For Alexandritta:—57 bales cotton yarn A H Deab.

For Tripoli:—15 bales cotton yarn A H Deab.

For Famagusta:—12 bales cotton yarn A H Deab.

For Jaffa:—29 bales cotton yarn A H Deab.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—463 bales cotton raw Katak and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Bombay Co. Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 2.

S.S. Barenfels, Agents L Edwards, from Hamburg:—80 drums permangnate of potash; 150 bags sparklers dust; 80 bags potash; 130 cases beer; 496 cases glass bangles; 21 cases litho stones; 22 cases machinery; 500 bags penetrose pearl; 280 drums bleaching powder; 300 drums navegan oil; 26 cases batteries; 291 bales paper; 460 cases hardware; 150 cases hydrosulphite of soda; 56 cases films; 35 cases medicines; 485 bundles iron tubes; 69 cases spirit; 99 drums caustic soda; 649 bales boards; 809 cases wire nails; 321 cases sewing machine; 137 pieces earthen ware; 337 cases toys; 756 pieces aspenlogs; 250 cases whale oil; 1015 bundles Y.M. sheets.

From Bremen:—205 bags glass bottles; 95 bundles auto parts; 240 cases aluminium mfd.; 50 cases shoe material; 50 cases starch; 450 cases beer; 150 bags fish bolt and nuts; 555 bags hardware; 727 pieces aspen wood; 50 cases iron ware.

From Antwerp:—50 casks nitrate of soda; 115 cases window glass, 450 cases hinges; 100 cases corn syrup; 1720 bundles M.S. circles; 145 rolls galvanised rolls; 973 drums dyes and paste; 565 bundles copper sheet; 658 bundles M.S. channels; 150 bags sodium sulphate; 500 bundles steel sheets; 20 drums chicore; 100 pieces tubes; 200 coils wagon parts; 40 bundles ply wood; 845 pieces M.S. joists; 885 bags farina; 990 cases beer; 1159 cases hardware; 815 bags starch; 200 cases dextrine; 600 bags potato flour.

From Naples:—4155 bundles potatoes.


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# THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

*Romance Of Television I.*

## How An Office Boy Was Bribed For Unique Distinction

### The Story Of The Sick Scot Scientist Who Ushered In The Marvel

*(By N. D. BANAVALIKER, L.E.E.)*

**Steam Engine—Motor Car— Photography—Telephone—Telegraphy—Aeroplane—Cinema—Wireless—and now comes TELEVISION, the latest marvel of the Modern Age.**

**The following article gives the interesting story of the origin of Television.**

**The second article to be published on the next Thursday will explain what is Television and how it is made possible to flash pictures across oceans and vast spaces.**

The present age can really be said to be an age of marvels. So many things that we thought mere dreams some years before are now practicable. In the last sixty years a good many scientific wonders came into being which we ourselves can observe or hear of them to-day. Amongst these, can be included the cinematograph, the telephone, wireless telegraphy, wireless telephony, the aeroplane and so on. Moreover, we find that these wonderful discoveries were made by man's desire to conquer space and time and to increase human happiness. For example, take the case of telephony. What is a telephone? An nvention which helps two persons to converse with each other and then to come in contact. But it is under some restrictions that we can do so over the wire.

### *Then Came The Radio*

But man was not satisfied with that even. To have a full impression of a person we are not satisfied only with the impression or sense of hearing and this fact is known to all. Why do we crave to see the songster on the stage and hear his songs? Why do we wish to be near the songster though we can hear his songs from an appreciable distance from him? Why do we wish to see the speaker on the stage though we are able to hear his speech by means of a loud-speaker? This very idea that man is not satisfied only by hearing but he wants to observe fully the facial expressions of the body speaking from a considerable distance compelled some of the scientists to make research; and their wonderful discovery is now known as "Television."

### *Enter Television*

In the words of Dr. J. A. Fleming of the London University true television means, "able to see by elecrical methods of transmission the reproduction on a screen of the image of moving, living or stationary objects which are at great distance from the observer.

Before knowing how television is made practicable, it is undoubtedly interesting to know how and under what circumstances, television came into existence. It was John L. Baird who for the first time gave a public demonstration of television. It was Graham Bell a Scotsman who gave to the world telephone and it was Mr. Baird, another Scotsman, who for the first time successfully demonstrated television. In short, the former gave to the world an electric ear and the latter an electric eye.

### *Shadowgraphs*

Mr. Baird had a breakdown in health and he had to terminate all his active business activities. He then himself applied to the study of the problem of television. Moreover, he was an Engineer himself and scientific research was his hobby. He had also devised an improved form of selenium cell which led him to develop a crude form of television. All the time while Baird was experimenting he was a recluse. After a continuous work of six months Mr. Baird became ready to transmit Shadowgraphs. But transmitting shadows was one thing and transmitting the images of the objects was a quite different thing. Baird did not lose hope.

He persisted. And in April, 1925, he had the satisfaction of giving the first public demonstration of television, transmitting outlines by wireless between two separate machines at Selfridges Oxford Street Stores.

While Baird was carrying on his experiments he used to place the head of a ventriloquist's doll before the transmitter; and he was deeply engrossed in finding means by which he could get a detailed image of this doll on the receiving screen. Once he was fortunate to see the doll's face on the receiving screen, not as an outline but as a real image with shading and detail. Full of enthusiasm and excitement, Mr. Baird rushed out of the laboratory to search for a human "subject" instead of the doll. He first came across William Taynton who was an office-boy in the office below. After a considerable persuasion Mr. Baird persuaded Taynton to come up to the laboratory and take his place before the Televisor.

Taynton was then seated in the correct position and Mr. Baird dashed to see the image on the receiving screen. He was completely disappointed in his wish and there was nothing on the screen. After adjusting cautiously all the mechanism of the transmitter, Mr. Baird found that his human subject was out of focus and this was due to the glare of lights used to illuminate his face. "In the excitement of the moment", to quote Mr. Baird he was given half a crown to take up his position again and maintain it. This time the image was quite clear on the screen. So it is an amusing fact that the first human being ever to be flashed on a television screen had to be bribed to accept the distinction.


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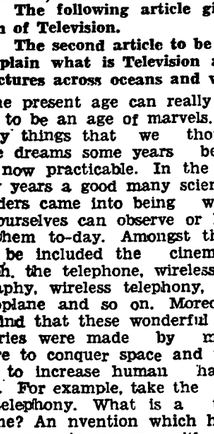


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## Cairo Calling!

### Unique Programme To Be Broadcast From Pharoah's Capital

A programme unique in the annals of British Broadcasting will be relayed by the BBC from Cairo on October 6 with the co-operation of the Egyptian State Broadcasting Service. It will be broadcast in the "Home" programme at 5-35 p.m. G.M.T. and simultaneously radiated from the BBC Empire Station in Transmission 4.

The programme has been divided into three sections the first dealing with ancient Oriental music, the second consisting of an actually broadcast of a street scene in Cairo, while the third will deal with popular modern interpretation of the older music.

The broadcast will open with announcements in Arabic and English followed by a recital from the Holi Koran by Sheikh Mohammed Rifaat. Mohammed Rifaat, who incidentally, is blind, is one of the most popular broadcasters in Egypt and his evening readings, according to programme officials of the Egyptian State Broadcasting Service, are more eagerly listened to than any other items in the local programmes.

ORIENTAL ORCHESTRA

The second item of the programme will be a performance by Musara Rida Bey and his Oriental Takht (Orchestra). Mustara Rida Bey is President of the Royal Institute of the Oriental Music and is the best known player of the Kanoun (a species of dulcimer or harp having fifty to sixty strings). His Takht for this performance will include the best of the "volin", "oud", "nai", and "rek" players known in oriental music. Each instrument will be announced and described separately.

Following this listeners will hear Mizmar and Tabl Baladi, an ancient but still popular form of music played on reeds.

A commentary superimposed upon the sounds from one of Cairo's busiest streets will then be heard.

The third section of the programme will include a pianoforte recital of Oriental music by M'dhat Assem. Hassan el Shogai's Oriental Orchestra, and a recital by Umm Kulthum, who has been described as the "Meiba of the Orient".

Recording will later be broadcast in the other Empire transmissions as follows.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Transmission | 1- October 8, at | 8.30 a. m. G. M. T. |
| Transmission | 2- October 9 at | 11.15 a. m. G. M. T. |
| Transmission | 3- October 7, at | 3.0 p. m. G. M. T. |
| Transm'ssion | 5- October 6, at | 11.45 p. m. G. M. T. |
| Transmission | 6- October 7, at | 3.0 a. m. G. M. T. |

## A Visitor's Impression Of Radiolympia

*By "A VISITOR"*

There are many exhibitions in London, permanent and temporary, which have only an abstract interest overseas. Since the advent of Empire broadcasting, however, the number of overseas visitors to the annual wireless exhibition in London held at Olympia has increased noticeably each year.

While it is probably true to say that there are no sensational developments of a technical nature to be seen at the Exhibition this year, there appears to be definite evidence of an attempt by all manufacturers to combine maximum quality with minimum expenditure. The influence of women, also, would appear to be responsible for a definite improvement in cabinet design.

CRYSTAL SET

It was interesting to note that the crystal set has by no means passed into oblivion. With the enormous increase in the power of transmitters during recent years the range of the crystal set has become correspondingly greater. Many people like to listen quietly with headphones in homes, where there may be an invalid or a sleeping child. Some who have good valve sets even have a crystal set in reserve for occasions of this kind.

B. B. C. IN MURAL

The various B.B.C. exhibits attracted considerable attention. It is always difficult to get an element of novelty into these exhibits, but this was achieved this year by the introduction of a photographic mural which depicted in vivid form the varied activities of the Corporation. Starting from the left the spectator first obtained an impression of the technical, programme, and administrative aspects of British broadcasting. Then followed a group of prominent broadcasters who have featured in the programmes and there were also indications of the sources from which the microphone draws its material. Finally there was an attempt to exhibit pictorially some of the intricacies of wireless transmission. Most visitors, for whom the time factor was important, were only able to give this mural a cursory glance, but to anyone with the time and patience a study of this most interesting exhibit afforded a most vivid insight into the activities of British broadcasting.

A large model of the long-wave National transmitter at Droitwich which radiates with a power of 150 Kw., in the aerial was also exhibited. By means of a key plan it was possible to follow the details of this model and to gain some idea of the technical planning of a high-power transmitting station.

A further exhibit by the B.B.C. of microphones past and present was followed with intelligent interest by many visitors. For those with technical knowledge the rack-mounted outside broadcasting gear was of special moment. This apparatus was similar to that which has been developed by the B.B.C. for use at the more permanent outside broadcasting points, such as, the Queen's Hall and St. George's Hall.

INTERFERENCES EXPLAINED.

The exhibit of the British General Post Office was most impressive. Here the visitor could examine many things which, while outside the immediate sphere of broadcasting, none-the-less gave a valuable indication of the progress of wireless in many fields. It included a free cinematograph performance with several excellent films including one depicting the problems of interference, which are liable to prejudice the success of wireless reception in many countries. Incidentally, the British Post Office receives about 40,000 reports each year with regard to interference caused to broadcast reception, all of which are duly investigated.

The question of electrical interference is a constant source of grave concern to broadcasting authorities. A special stand at the Exhibition was devoted to this subject at which representatives of the B.B.C., the Radio Manufacturers' Association, the British General Post Office and the Electrical Research Association were present to give advice to interested listeners. Here one could examine suppression devices designed for use on ordinary domestic appliances such as fans, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, electrical sewing machines, etc., and also larger units designed for use on trolley buses, lifts, and industrial apparatus. There were many overseas visitors at this stand, who were keenly interested in the devices for eliminating interference on short wavelengths.

Perhaps the greatest attraction to visitors in this year's Radiolympia was the specially constructed theatre capable of seating 4,000 people. Here listeners were able to see as well as to hear their favourite broadcasting stars. Practically every prominent variety artist available was secured to participate in the performances. One of the most popular features was a reproduction of "In Town To-night", in which genuine London characters, who have appeared in these famous Saturday evening serial broadcasts, were presented in the flesh.

RADIO ROBOT

Another exhibit of interest was a Radio Robot which replied to simple questions, and spoke like an incredibly old man suffering from laryngitis. It was a curious piece of mechanism, but it was difficult to imagine any special use for an automaton of this kind, although doubtless it would be valuable for answering inconvenient questions raised by "members of the Opposition."

*Bombay Calling!*

## Look Out For These Items This Week

### Mrs. Manji's Garba ... Light Music By Saraswati Bai ... Fore-Runner Of Piano To Be Played

Here are some future broadcast items that are worth jotting down in your note book.

First "Garba" conducted by Mrs. Manibai Manji on October 3; during these Navaratri festival "Garbas" are very popular amongst Gujerati ladies, Mrs. Manibai Manji who has travelled all over the continent of Europe has formed a party of young ladies whose songs have been recorded by "Odeon" and liked by all interested in Indian music. Last time this party proved a great success on the air.

On October 5, Bai Saraswati Fatarpekar will give a programme of light classical music.

The Kanwal movie-tone Orchestra will play on October 6 and in the evening Mr. B. B. Gangoli who directs this Orchestra will give to listeners some popular tunes—Bhairavi, Asavari, Bagesari and Bahar, in addition to a dance tune.

### *Ancient Instrument*

"Svaramandala" which is very rarely heard on this side of India will be played by Pandit Kanhayalal of Mathura. The "Svaramandala" is a string instrument of ancient origin. It is said to be the same Katyayana-Vina which was invented by the rishi Katyayana, and was called the Satatantri-vina, because it had originally hundred strings. This instrument is the fore-runner of the modern piano, which is nothing more than an enlarged Svaramandala in which strings are struck by mechanical hammers. This instrument gives sweet tunes and touches the very chords of the heart, is now forgotten and unusual except in a very few places. On the same day Pandit Ganpat Chaube also of Mathura an exponent of old ragas will give good music with Swaramandala accompaniment.

A SATARA SINGER.

Babalal and Chhotta Gandharva of the well-known Bal Mohan Sangit Mandli will give a programme of light music on October 8. Babalal is a young Mahomedan Singer from Satara and has a very melodious voice. It is a treat to hear him sing "Upasa maj bhovala" in that humorous drama "Brhamacha Bhopala."

### Empire Station Wavelengths

On and after September 29, the Empire Station at Daventry will operate as follows:—

Transmission 1.—GSD and GSB 7115 a.m., G. M. T. 9-20 a.m.

Transmission 2.—GSG and GSF 11-0 a.m., G. M. T. 1-45 p.m.

Transmission 3.—Two of the following GSG, GSF, GSE, GSB 2-0 p.m. G. M. T. 5-0 p.m.

Transmission 4.—(Part 1) Three of the folowing GSI, GSD, GSL, GSB 5-15 p.m. G. M. T. 9-0 p.m.

Transmission 4.—(Part 2) Two of the following GSC, GSB, GSA 9-15 p.m. G. M. T. 10-45 p.m.

Transmission 5.—Two of the following GSC, GSB, GSL 11-0 p.m. G. M. T. 1-0 a.m.

Transmission 6.—Two of the following GSD, GSC, GSL 3-0 a.m. G. M. T. 4-0 a.m.

### *Yogi Vithaldas At Wardha*

WARDHA, Oct. 1.

Yogi Vithaldas was here for a week and gave several performances of his yogic asani, pranayam, and nete dhoti, navli, basti and bajroli. His performances were highly appreciated.

150 students of the local Normal School are taking lessons in yogic exercises.—A. P.

*Air Mail News*

## German Plot For Supremacy In Austria

### Nazi "New Action" Movement: Von Papen At Work?: Schuschnigg In Tears: Cripps And Sanctions: Return Of 1914: Soviet School Year

VIENNA, (By Air Mail).

Under the adroit stage management of Herr Von Papen dramatic political developments are being prepared in Austria which will have important repercussions on the international situation.

The German Government has apparently come to the conclusion that the Nazi movement in Austria is unable to provoke a revolution on its own behalf, and fears the consequences of a German military intervention, even at a time when Italy has her hands full elsewhere.

A new plan, the execution of which has been entrusted to Herr Von Papen, foresees a reconstruction of the present Ministry from which the following Ministers will be excluded:

Chancellor Schuschnigg, Prince Starhemberg, Major Fey, Minister of Commerce, Stockinger, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bergen-Waldenegg, and Minister of Social Affairs, Neustaedter-Steuermer.

A DRAMATIC INTERVIEW

A highly dramatic interview took place a week or two ago at the Castle of Fischhorn, half-way between Raprun and Zellam—See between Papen and Schuschnigg and Rehrl, the Governor of the province of Salzburg.

Herr Von Papen on his way to Salzburg had paid a visit to Herr Gleissner, the Governor of Upper Austria, and had enlisted his support; Gleissner is designated as Chancellor in the proposed new Government.

Papen found a useful ally in the person of the former Minister, Hueber, whose wife is Goering's sister.

It is planned to give him an important post in the proposed Ministry.

Among other names mentioned are Professor Shirkand Rehri. None of them are officially or openly Nazis.

But they are all "nationally minded" that is to say adherents of the closest possible connection with Germany. Moreover, they are members of one or another of the two former "Right" parties, the Great Germans or the Agrarian Union.

DEMANDS FORMULATED

The demands formulated by Rehri at the historic interview in Fischhorn Castle included the following:

Toleration of great German propaganda, including permission to form a para-military organisation in that sense.

Pending an alteration in the composition of the Cabinet (the precise date of which is left open as it depends upon International developments) an avoidance of any act or measure which might disturb good relations with Germany.

Herr Von Papen indicated that should the Government agree, Germany would curb the ardours of the illegal Nazis.

From the moment when the new Cabinet assumes office, Germany will go further; Hitler will issue strict orders to his Austrian followers and admirers to rally round the new Government, and Germany will grant Austria very extensive economic concessions.

In the course of the discussion, Rehri, who is not blessed with an undue amount of patience, lost his temper and used strong language towards Schuschnigg.

THREAT OF REVOLT

He threatened, if the latter remained deaf to his appeal, to lead a revolt of the Governors in the Tyrol, Upper Austria, Styria, and Garinthia and to see that the orders of the Government were disregarded, while, on the other hand, starting intensive propaganda in favour of the new "action" as it is called.

Papen tried to pour oil on the troubled waters, but in vain. Schuschnigg, whose nerves are in a very tense state since the loss of his wife, finally burst into tears and broke off the conference.

Meantime, in the Tyrol and Salzburg the men of "national action" are now working quite openly.—United Press.

### *'GREATEST GAMBLE OF ALL AGES'*

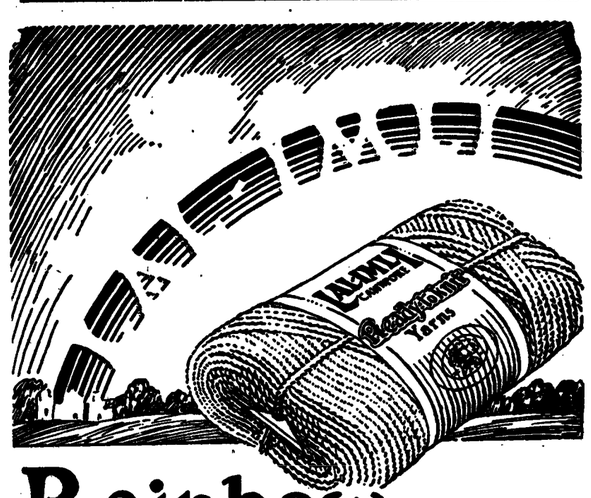
### *Canadian Premier On India Reforms*

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

The London correspondent of the "Leader" writes that the "Daily Mail" publishes a speech of Mr. R. B. Bennet, Canadian Prime Minister, in which among other things he is said to have considered what is being done with regard to India as the "greatest gamble of all ages." The Canadian Prime Minister also said that ideas of the Empire have undergone a great change in the last few years. No ties to-day bind together the Dominions and the Motherland save the ties of tradition, common descent and allegiance to the Sovereign. The progress of the world made it impossible for us to contemplate the Empire, as one did as a boy, that is in position for good or ill, and I am inclined to think for ill.

"Now India is to be given Dominion Status. Never has a nation made such an experiment. Self-government is being given to a country of 300,000,000 people of whom fewer than 10 per cent can read or write. A great British statesman said to me this year that he was satisfied that if this was not done India would part company with the rest of us in the Empire."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# Move To Stimulate Interest In Athletics

## B. P. O. A. Will Adopt Five-Year Plan For Developing Talent

"Old Timer" writes in the "Sentinel":—

**Bombay, which could once boast of possessing the best athletes in India, has now fallen on evil days. Several factors were responsible for the decline in athletic prowess and the most significant of them was the cessation of the Annual Sports Meeting open to the whole country, formerly organised by the Y. M. C. A.**

**Athletes of the calibre of Hildreth, the D'Avoine Brothers, M. Pinto, Lynn and Sneddon could hold their own with all comers, but these well-known figures have never been replaced. The reason for this is the lack of coaching and interest in track and field events.**

**It is gratifying to note that a movement is afoot to revive athletics in the city. Mr. S. K. Mukerji, the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association, is doing his best to put Bombay on the athletic map again.**

A five-year plan will be adopted to improve the standard of athletics. Regular training and scientific coaching will be given to promising athletes by experienced trainers appointed by the B.P.O.A. The organisers have an ambitious programme in hand before the next local Olympic meeting is held. All events included in the world Olympic series, with the exception of rifle shooting and equitation will be catered for. Although Calcutta excels in acquatics, Bombay intends sending a team of swimmers and water polo players to participate in the Acquatic Championships to be held in Calcutta next February. At the Indian Olympic Association meeting, which will hold trials at Lahore, to choose a team for the Berlin Olympiad, Bombay will be strongly represented in all branches of athletics, including Wrestling, Basketball, etc. If the timings put up by local representatives at Lahore and Calcutta compare favourably with the world's best, they stand a chance of going to Berlin to uphold the honour of this country.

The life-membership of the B.P.O.A. is increasing, and as the numbers swell the fees will be raised accordingly. Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, the President of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, is taking a personal interest in the revival of athletics and he is determined to see that Bombay takes her rightful place at the top of the tree.

Competitors who are interested

MR. S. K. MUKERJI.

and desire expert coaching should communicate with Mr. S.K. Mukerji, Secretary, B.P.O.A., C/o Islam Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.

**The Palton Road side of the Crawford Market does little credit to the premier market in Western India. The filthy pavements attract wayside hawkers and loiterers of all descriptions.**

### *INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP AT AHMEDNAGAR*

#### *Rashid Munshi On New Religion Of "Motionism"*

AHMEDNAGAR, (By Mail).

A meeting of the International Fellowship was held on Saturday last at 5 p.m. at the residence of Miss Lucille Day when Sardar N. Y. Mirikar delivered his lecture on "Why I Believe In Pandhari".

Rao Bahadur Deshmukh presided.

Sardar Mirikar in a lucid way gave his personal experiences of life in the researches and the study of the higher philosophy of religion and ultimately defining ways of God, the Almighty in our every-day life.

The president while thanking the speaker for his learned lecture of the evening said:—

The subject was of great importance in the building up of International brotherhood and spirit of co-operation and trust amongst the people—irrespective of different castes and creeds.

In seconding Rao Bahadur's proposals of thanks, Mr. Rashid A. Munshi, referred to his own experiences of Western religions when as a member of the Philosophic Society of Edinburgh, and criticised the theme of the lecture as having no scientific base of principles in the supposed conception of God. He further referred to a new form of religion, viz., 'Motionism' and expressed in a way if Sardar Mirikar had any conception of Higher Force and Power, it was probably through Motion-awake or the internal spiritual flow of his own tried and unselfish creative mind.

The meeting terminated after nearly 2 1/2 hours' discussion and light refreshments.

# Issues Before Indian Textile Tariff Board

## Millowners' Move For A United Front And Jt. Memorandum

**The Indian and British Textile Industry representatives will present their cases quite afresh, before the Tariff Board, which meets on October 12.**

**This is the view expressed in informed circles, to enquiries made by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the scope of the enquiry by the Indian Textile Tariff Board.**

**While efforts are being made to secure unanimity as far as possible in presenting the case for the Indian Textiles before the Tariff Board, it is pointed out, no serious harm would result, if the textile interests in different parts of India, made separate representations.**

MOVE FOR JT. MEMORANDUM

For sometime past, the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association have been making efforts, so that the Indian millowners throughout India should submit one joint memorandum setting forth the case for protection.

There is, however, a section which considers that each group of millowners in different parts of India should make their representations individually on an agreed basis.

It is pointed out that whether a combined memorandum or separate representations are submitted to the Tariff Board, makes little difference to the cause of protection, in view of the extremely simple nature of the issues, the Board has been called upon to decide.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

A prominent number connected with the textile industry stated that some vagueness regarding the nature of the enquiry seemed to be prevalent as could be gauged by reports appearing in the press. He emphasised that the Tariff Board according to the terms of reference, would strictly confine itself to the examination of the question as to what extent, the Indian Textile industry is entitled to protection in the respective varieties of piece-goods imported from the United Kingdom only, and from no other country else. For, the claim of the Textile Industry for adequate protection had already been established and admitted even before the previous Tariff Board was set up. And the Cotton Textile Industry Protection Act of 1934 has guaranteed protection till 1939.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

Without therefore going to the fundamentals of the need or otherwise of such a protection, the Textile Tariff Board, according to the informed circles, would have to examine three simple issues in all their aspects.

The protection now sought by the Indian Textile Industry is thus the amount required to equate the price of the piece-goods (c.i.f.) imported from the United Kingdom, with the fair selling price of "similar" goods manufactured in India.

The first question to be considered is: What are the most representative piece-goods imported to India from the United Kingdom?

Secondly: What are "similar" goods manufactured in British India?

Finally: What is the relation between price of piece-goods (c.i.f.) mentioned in the first question and the "fair selling price" of goods mentioned in the second?

The scope of enquiry thus simplified, the issue, it is stated, does not depend either on politics or sentiment, nor even on the quantity of piece-goods imported from the United Kingdom.

The Textile interests in India, therefore, will not suffer if they submit separate representations before the Tariff Board, provided they arrive at an understanding on the general policy involved in the demand for an adequate protection. Of course, a "United Front" will be always welcome, it is considered, as such a course would contribute towards a better understanding among the textile interests in India.

SIR JOSEPH KAY'S MISSION.

Sir Joseph Kay, President of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and Mr. T. Maloney, Secretary, who had been on a visit to Cawnpore are returning to Bombay (to-day) after informal consultations with the Cawnpore Textile millowners, a number of whom are members of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

Sir Alexander Murray, President of the Tariff Board, is due to arrive in Bombay from England on October 10. The enquiry is expected to commence on October 12.

The British Textile Delegation, led by Mr. Angus Campbell, Chairman, Cotton Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, will also arrive on October 10.

BUSY PREPARING CASE.

The Bombay Millowners' Association have appointed a sub-Committee long ago, who have compiled statistics to prepare their case. Recently the sub-Committee met representatives of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Bengal Millowners, with a view to arrive at an agreed basis of representation, besides discussing the technical questions connected with the industry.

It is understood, negotiations are still in progress.

# 700 Wild Horses From Australia Arrive

## CLASSIFIED AS "MILITARY"

### Transported In Lorries From Alexandra Docks To Worli Stable Overnight

Nearly 700 wild horses were imported into Bombay, yesterday, from the wilds of Australia.

And most of them, it is stated, are classified as "military horses."

It is, also, learnt that two shipments of horses are being made yearly and thousands of rupees spent on them.

Yesterday's consignment was considered to be one of the biggest. Besides the military horses, there were also Polo ponies, hacks and hunters; but they were only few in number. There was, also, one race-horse.

METHOD OF TRANSHIPMENT.

A novel method was used yesterday in the transhipment of the horses to the Goy stables and paddocks at Worli. Hitherto wild horses were removed to the stables in railway wagons; but now four luxurious lorries were employed.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the lorries were originally ordered to ex-King Amanullah. But the lorries could not be delivered to him as by the time they could be delivered he had to abandon his throne.

For five years, it is stated, the lorries therefore had to remain idle in the storage at Worli.

LOSS DURING VOYAGE.

During the voyage, nine horses were reported to have died due to some disease.

When the ship "Quiloa" was berthed in the Alexandra Docks, several inspectors of the Veterinary Department of the Bombay City and Harbour, 'invaded' the vessel and made a thorough inspection.

The inside of the vessel was a big stable. It weighed 4750 tons. With the help of a tame horse, a group of wild horses were driven out from the hold of the ship.

As soon as the horses were unchained to be removed to the quayside, some of them snapped off their strings, tied round their mouths, snorted and neighed, jumped from the bottom of the ship on to the quayside and pranced into the Good's Yard in front.

STABLE IN GOODS YARD?

The left wing of the Goods' Yard temporarily converted into a stable and in the right wing thousands of sacks of hay and husk were stacked.

The Goods' Yard was parcelled into three partitions and from one of them 15 horses at a time were let out from one of the doors into a lorry that was stationed in front of it.

In the evening some of the horses, considered to be docile, were noosed round, each held by one man, and drawn to the Worli stables; but the animals, breathing the free air, made a dash for freedom. They were, however, recaptured.

BUSY NIGHT FOR JOCKEYS.

Late in the night, the jockeys near the docks were seen busy driving the wild horses into the enclosures from where they were let into the lorry. Each lorry would then rush with its complement and unload the horses at Worli stables and come again.

The Port Trust servants were on special duties.

It is believed that the transport of horses would take up the whole night and the morning.

### TEST OF GOVT.'S VAUNTED SYMPATHY

SHEIKHUPURA, Oct. 1.

At a special meeting of the Municipal Committee held to consider the letter of the Commissioner, refusing sanction to the Committee's resolution exempting all genuine Khaddar imported into the town from octroi duty it was unanimously resolved to re-submit the resolution to the Commissioner with the remark that in order to give tangible proof of Government's solicitude for the welfare of small village craftsmen and in view of the similar exemptions havng been granted in such big places as Simla, Lucknow, Karachi, Akola, Jubbulpore, Ahmedabad, Benares etc., where the income derived from the octroi duty on Khaddar was considerable compared to the paltry sum of Rs. 4-8-0 realised by the Sheikhupura Committee from that source during the last eight months and in view, moreover, of the strong public opinion here as expressed by the elected representatives of the people, the Commissioner may be pleased to reconsider his attitude and give the requisite sanction to the resolution passed twice by the Committee.—United Press.

# CRICKET NOTES AND COMMENTS

## A Substitute For Bombay's Quadrangular

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

**Proper Assessment Of Merit.**

Cricket in Bombay may now be said to be in full swing. I have, therefore, decided to take weekly notes of the doings of our players —in bowling, batting and fielding —with a view properly to assess their merits. In the absence of organised cricket in this city, the task is rather a difficult one. There being no proper classification of clubs and players, the achievements of players may be easily exaggerated or underrated by their haphazard and unsystematic estimation. For instance, a slaughter of innocents may be claimed as a great bowling performance or a tall scoring against soft bowling may be put down as a brilliant feat. Similarly these may be under-valued according to the personal predilections of the judge and critic. I wish to avoid these pitfalls as far as possible. I would, therefore, request my readers to help me in collecting individual records with proper data for the purpose of their judicious and equitable assessment.

**Encouragement To Rising Players.**

My chief object in doing this is to bring out new talents before the public eye—to give them the necessary encouragement so that they may strive harder to take the places of the old stars when the latter have faded away. Although Bombay can still claim to be on the top of Indian Cricket by virtue of her championship in the All-India tournament for Ranji Trophy, it is an acknowledged fact that her standard has considerably gone down since the old brigade left the field. There is hardly a bowler or batsman of the stamp of Baloo, Warden, Kanga, Shivram, Vithal, Chandarana, to name but a few, in the local cricket arena to-day. For us to retain that premier position in the cricket world of India and also to supply the best material for fighting the foreign teams at home and abroad, it is absolutely necessary that we should not only organise our games in the most effective manner possible but also give them sufficient publicity so that our rising players may not suffer from lack of publicity and encouragement.

**Ranji Trophy Debacle.**

It is a matter for great pity that in the very second year of its existence the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India Tournament has to be abandoned.

I understand from a very reliable source that the real reason which forced the hands of the Board of Control for cricket in India to call off the Tournament this year after chalking out its programme was that several of the provincial associations expressed their inability to meet the expenses of their individual engagements. Although Bombay had suffered a loss of Rs. 6,000 over their last year's fixtures, they were prepared to foot the bill again, and defend their title. But some of the others are not in such a favourable financial position. They fear that their resources would be taxed to the utmost in the entertainment of the Australian visitors. Further engagements of an expensive nature would put them into heavy losses.

**The 'Via Media.'**

I do not know which of the provincial associations fall in this hard-up category. Such associations who are unable to meet the expenses of their responsibilities should not, in my opinion, have a separate existence. Two or three or more of them should be grouped into one Association for the purpose of this tournament until they are in a position to stand on their own legs. Anyway, some 'via media' must be found out whereby the tournament may have a permanent existence. It is essential in the best interests of Indian cricket. The inter-provincial tournament is the only medium through which fresh talents might be spotted and their strength and nerve gradually developed.

**An Urgent Question.**

Now that India has entered the field of international cricket, the question of foreign visits would arise frequently. As it is the visit of an West Indies team in 1937 is pending before the Board of Control. Are we to understand that in the event of this visit materialising the Ranji Trophy Tournament would be dropped again? If that be the position. I would much rather put it off to a later year than cancel the inter-provincial contests. Unless and until we can strengthen every centre from the players and spectators points of view, it is no use inviting foreign teams to play in this country. The idea and motive behind these foreign visits is not so much to exhibit the prowess of the visitors against our best combinations but to allow all our rising players to test their mettle against them and at the same time take their lessons by direct contact with them. For this reason the development of every centre of sport is an urgent and imperative necessity. I hope the Board of Control will give their earnest consideration to this matter soon.

**The Quadrangular Survives.**

Bombay has always been in the vanguard of Indian cricket. It is, therefore, no wonder that, despite the difficulties put on her way, she is still prepared to hold her annual gala in the shape of the Quadrangular Tournament. The Australian visit has put the Cricket Championship of India out of gear. It has further brought about a collision between the Quadrangular and the Australian engagements at Lahore. It is rather unfortunate that this could not be avoided. However, that would not prevent Bombay from staging her yearly festival, although it is very likely that several of the Northern India players, especially from the Hindu and Muslim communities, would not be able to come here. As a leading cricketer put it, "That does not matter. It is not the prerogative of the Hindus or the Muslims that they must win the Quadrangular. Let the best team win in the given circumstances."

**A New Quadrangular.**

My friend is not very much enamoured of the Quadrangular himself. But he insists that it must be continued in the interests of Bombay Cricket until a suitable substitute is found. In this connection I am indebted to my friend, A. A. A. Fyzee, for a bright suggestion. He believes that a Quadrangular between the four zones now demarcated by the Board of Control would offer a splendid substitute for the present communal Tournament. This is, indeed, an excellent proposal which should engage the serious attention of all those who have the control of Bombay cricket in their hands. I have no doubt this will prove as interesting as our present tournament. I wish Fyzee God-speed!

### *"Empire-Builders In Embryo" Sail For Montreal*

LONDON, (By Mail).

The Prince of Wales is the hero of fifty children who have left England in the "Duchess of Atholl" for Montreal.

The children have been selected from families in the distressed areas in the North, and they are to be aken to British Columbia, where they will be trained as agriculturists on the Prince of Wales' farm school.

These vest pocket colonists, whom the Prince of Wales regards as "Empire builders in embryo" spent two days in London and were given a farewell gathering at British Columbia house.


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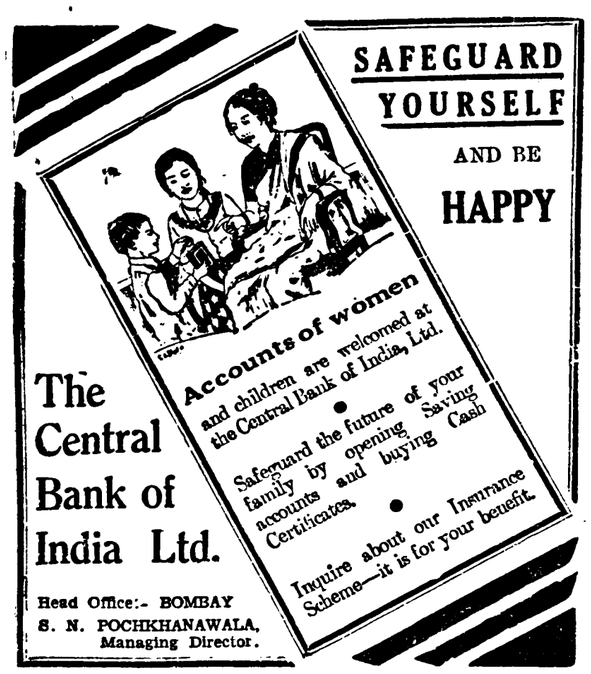
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# Federation Must Not Infringe Sovereignty

## *NIZAM'S OFFICIAL EXPLAINS ATTITUDE OF STATE TO ACCESSION*

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

In reply to local press criticisms from conservative quarters in the State regarding the Government's attitude towards Federation, Mr. Mirza Ali Yar Khan, Director of Information Bureau and Secretary to the External Relations Committee, states that His Exalted Highness's Government fully realise the growing anxiety of the public to ascertain the actual position obtaining with regard to this State in the proposed scheme of Federation. The question, however, involving as it does certain important matters which still form the subject of delicate negotiations between the two Governments concerned, is in its very nature such as to necessitate reticence as it would be against the best interests of the State for details of such matters to be made public at this stage. Subject to this consideration there is no ground for disagreement with the part of the article which exposes the unsatisfactory position obtaining to-day with regard to matters of common concern to all-India in which the State is as much interested as any part of British India. Under the present dispensation many of these matters of common concern such for example as Maritime customs although materially and vitally affecting the State, are beyond the State's control. They are controlled entirely, or in such matters as Salt, Opium Railways, etc., generally, by the Government of India. with the result that policy and legislation in respect of such matters are decided without consultation with the States.

For example, in spite of the fact that Maritime Cusoms affect every subject of this State no machinery exists for the ascertainment of the State's views in respect of its enhancement or reduction and it was in order to remedy this defect and for the equitable adjustment of such matters of common concern that the Simon Commission, for example, suggested the formation of a Council of Greater India. It is assumed, therefore, that by entry into Federation the State would be sharing with British India the power to regulate such matters of common concern.

"DE FACTO" FEDERATION

With the exception of this unsatisfactory feature, it would be true to state, as has been stated in the article in question, that the Federal principle has already come to exist through the States having parted with their prerogatives of defence and Foreign Relations in favour of the British Government. As a matter of fact. not only in the matter of defence and Foreign Relations but in other matters of common concern as well, the march of times and the absolute need for coordination in a country geographically one and the same have resulted in the gradual evolution of a "de facto" Central Machinery in the body of the Government of India. While it would have been impossible without some such central machinery to effect coordination in face of the multiplicity of jurisdiction and rights implicit in the Indian States system. it is no secret that this necessary centralisation left much to be desired by way of securing to the States an adequate voice in the determination of matters which affected them. The proposed Federal structure. inasmuch as it will include the States as its essential constituents, is therefore, not only completing a process which has been evolving in the course of time but is also fulfilling a long-felt need on the part of the States.

CONCENSUS OF OPINION

The Federal Legislative Llst, embodied in Schedule VII of the Bill, represents generally the concensus of opinion among the various parties in the Federal Structure Committee in which the States were fully represented. This allocation of subjects between the Centre and the units was not arrived at on the basis of an idealist's speculation as to what a perfect Federal Centre should possess but on the basis of minimum that was required for the effective functioning of any Federal machinery comprising the whole of India, a calculation in which the powers which the present Centre has in the course of evolution already come to enjoy were also taken into consideration.

The Federal Legislative List has naturally been drafted on the general assumption that a large number of States will accede to the majority of the heads contained in it, without which the Federal Centre might prove lifeless and ineffective, but where the Crown has been given the power to decide if a particular instrument constitutes a sufficient accession or if it nullifies the very concept of Federation, the ultimate discretion will naturally remain with each State to choose between relaxing its reservations and entering or deciding not to accede.

RESERVATIONS.

After explaining the position with regard to the Federal Legislative List, Mr. Ali Yar Khan, in conclusion writes that His Exalted Highness's Government have throughout the constitutional discussions made it clear that the State would not permit accession to imply the renunciation of its Sovereign right to levy Inland Customs, issue its own postage and mint and circulate its own currency. Similar reservations, with a view to preserving unimpaired certain essential powers, have all along been indicated with regard to the State's Railways of which the State is justly proud and jealous in that it is the one State which possesses such an extensive, organised and profitable railway system of its own.

COST OF FEDERATION

There are, however, other subjects besides Defence in the Federal Legislative List, and, inasmuch as the States will, under the future dispensation, gain a voice, hitherto denied to them in respect of these subjects, it stands to reason that the advantages accruing from such share in their regulation and control should be accompanied by a due share in the financial obligations that are likely to arise therefrom. It may be added that the Federal Legislature, of which, the States will form a part, has been empowered to decide at the time of distribution of such Excise Duties whether its surplus should be distributable among the Units or not.

The Corporation Tax is of the nature of a super-tax, regarding which the States have been given the option either to collect the tax by actual levy or to pay its equivalent to the Federal fisc without levying it. In any case, this tax will not be levied before the lapse of ten years from the inception of Federation.

To quote the example of Maritime Customs again, the States industries are as much protected by them against foreign competition as the industries of British India and this principle has been clearly elucidated in para 10 of the Report of the Peel Commitete which states that Excise Duties will be levied only on those articles (excluding alcohol, narcotics, and drugs which will remain under the units) which are protected by Sea Customs Duties from competition by their foreign counter-parts.

STATE'S OBJECTION

That is the chief reason why the generality of States accepted the principle of Excise Duties and the Corporation Tax. It may be mentioned in connection with the financial implications that the State has never accepted the Davidson Committee's recommendation that the sum of Rs. 17 lakhs computed by that Committee as the value of the profits derived from paper currency should be taken into account against the State. In response to this objection in which other States also joined hands, the causes concerned in the Government of India Bill have been here and there amended.

INCOME TAX PROBLEM

It may be mentioned here that entry into Federation will not necessarily imply the levying of Income tax on States. This tax will be limited to the provinces and the purpose for which a part of its total will be earmarked. Only it, after the establishment of Federation. any surcharges on Income tax are imposed (exclusive of such surcharges as may have been imposed before Federation or found to be operating at the time of Federation), then to that extent alone will the States be affected.


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The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist can't supply you write Muller MacLean Bombay.


# LOYALTY TO ADOPTED STATES

## European Minorities Congress Demands Cultural Liberties

## SCOPE OF SUPER-TERRITORIAL BODIES

GENEVA (By Mail).

The 11th European Nationalities (minorities) Congress came to an end recently here. The Congress discussed the tactics of minorities in different countries of Europe.

The most interesting point in the agenda was about the super-territorial communities trying to work together beyond territorial limits, such as foreign Germans and foreign Poles. While the Congress thinks that such inclusive organisations are natural, it also knows that such organisations have their limits also, owing to the nature of circumstances. The Congress is of opinion that such organisations cannot and should not go against the states under which the minorities have to live. If such organisations work against the majority States in whose territory the minorities live, they must expect reprisals not only against the countries from which the minorities have wandered but also against the minorities in the States founded by the majorities or minorities together.

For this reason, the super-territorial minority communities can only demand the right to further individual culture, although their community of interests over the frontiers may be advantageous economically and politically.

LOYALTY TO ADOPTED COUNTRY.

The representative of the German community of Czechoslovakia Dr. Brand, declared that the minorities can only be loyal to their adopted country and State. Loyalty to the adopted State does not violate loyalty to one's own community, race and religion over the frontiers of the State under which minorities are naturalised and settled. He said that super-territorial communities need not be completely cut off from the country of their source, their mother country. The suspicion of enmity of a minority to the country of their settlement must be avoided and prevented. Community of interest does not mean loyalty to every regime of the mother country. For example, he explained, the Germans in Czechoslovakia feel naturally allied to the German people whether Germany was ruled by Socialists or by Nazis. Their loyalty to Germany, their mother country cannot take the form of loyalty to a particular regime in the mother country.

SUPER-TERRITORIAL ALLIANCE.

A resolution was passed to the effect: "In accordance to the resolutions of the Congress of 1928, 1930 and 1931, the Congress expresses its convictions that the super-territorial communities that is, their alliance over the frontiers of different States, must be confined only to mental, cultural and humanitarian solidarity and mutual support of the component parts in realistic and juridical matter. The many-sided relations of the different States permit of no clear frontiers being drawn. In any case, the following points have to be observed:

1. The super-territorial communities should neither place themselves in the service of a State authority nor be dependent upon the force of a State.

2. Such a communal unity must not violate in any event the elementary duties towards the State of the adopted country.

By other resolutions it was declared:—

1. The European national minority movement is an independent, spontaneous, intellectual and moral movement, which neither can nor should identify itself with any political regime.

2. The Congress, however, is ready to collaborate with all regimes for the purpose of a satisfactory and just solution of the minority problem so far as the regimes are ready to solve the problem.

3. The Congress demands even from the Dictatorial States the recognition of liberty for the minority in their territories to evolve and, therefore, give the minorities legal delegation rights to their bodies in cultural, political, and economic fields—not only according to the number or proportion of the minority but also according to their specific qualities and values.

This resolution was passed unanimously before the close of the Congress.—United Press.

HAPPY FAMILIES ARE HEALTHY FAMILIES

In some households the members are always happy. Sickness never lays its dread hand on them: even minor ailments never come their way. The explanation is that they are always healthy.

But we cannot always keep healthy unless we maintain our strength. The easiest way to keep up our vigour is to drink a nightly cup of Bovril. For doctors have proved that the body-building power of Bovril is from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

LAST THING AT NIGHT — DRINK

BOVRIL


# THREE YEARS FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Oct. 2.

Accepting the unanimous verdict of 'guilty' returned by the jury, Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, convicted yesterday Barik Ramchandra Barj (28), of Masoli in the Dahanu taluka, on a charge of attempted murder of Rabia, a toddy booth-keeper, on the nigrt of December, 29 last, and sentenced him to three years' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 100 or imprisonment. months' additional imprisonment. The Sessions judge did not pass a deterrent sentence, because he thought that the incident was an outcome of bitter family dispute.

The accused was committed to sessions on July 19 last by the first cass Magistrate of Palghar on a charge under section 307 Indian Penal Code. But in the Sessions Court an alternative charge under section 324 I. P. C. of causing simple hurt with a deadly weapon was added.

The prosecution story was that originally the accused was charged by the Sub-Inspector of Dahanu Police under section 324 I. P. C. Later at the instance of Mr. L. A. Paddonrow, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, he was charged under section 307 of the Penal Code. The accused, whose probable motive was to avenge the injury done to his mother by complainant's sister's husband about a fortnight before the day of the incident at the instigation of the complainant, was alleged to have gone at about 10.30 p. m. on December 29, 1934 to the toddy booth of the complainant, and inflicted an injury over his chin with an axe, while the complainant was sleeping on a cot in the open. Thus awakened Rabia Chamar, the complainant, saw the accused, who ran away before he could carry out his object. The complainant was an indoor patient for 45 days.

# *Kanara Vidyadhaini Free Night School*

The second annual day of the Kanara Vidyadainy Free Night School was held in the transaction hall of the Stock Exchange building on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. A. P. Lewis. There was a moderate gathering and after the reading of the report for the year 1934-35 Messrs. M. P. Kumar, P. D. Lowezado, K. M. Udiyavar, U. P. Kunder and Dr. H. R. Shetty from the audience spoke in appreciation of the splendid work done by this school. Mr. Lewis said that education was above all communal distinctions and extended his generous support for the spirit in which the school was conducted by a band of entirely honorary teachers headed by Mr. A. W. D'Souza, M.A., the head-master of the school in the cause of their less favourd brethren.

The function came to a close after a small skit in English "Yours to hand" enacted by the students of the school.

# *CRIPPS AND SANCTIONS*

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Sir Stafford Cripps addressed a Socialist League anti-War Conference at the Memorial Hall, E. C.

Sir Stafford Cripps said he was prepared to support any British Government in sanctions to maintain a world order of economic co-operation on a Socialist basis, but not one which was based on Capitalism and Imperialism.

NON-LEAGUE COMBINE DANGER.

Discussing the present Italo-Abyssinian situation, he warned the Conference that a combination of Non-League Powers might arise so strong that any question of sanctions might lead to a world war of the greatest magnitude.

Three greatest powers, heavily armed and arming, were all demanding expansion—Italy into Ethiopia! Germany, wherever the opportunity lay; Japan into China.

SEEDS OF WAR.

At first sight there appeared only two possibilities—to stand by and consent to expansion as we had done with Japan or to stop it by economic or physical force as we were threatening to do with Italy.

But, added Sir Stafford, it would not stop this struggle for expansion merely to suppress it in an individual instance, as in the case of Italy. The economic seeds of war would remain.

1914 BACK AGAIN.

"Twenty-one years after the Gread War we were in worse difficulties than ever.

"German militarism was more alive and dangerous than ever.

"To-day we were being told that a wicked autocrat called Mussolini was going to invade Abyssinia.

"There was a strange and unhappy similarity between the situation in 1914 and now. Precisely the same arguments were being used."

ONLY CONTRIBUTION.

"It is useless to imagine," stated Sir Stafford, "that economic sanctions may not also entail military sanctions and they might entail a first class European War."

Quoting the Trades Union Congress resolution on the situation, Sir Stafford Cripps said that he had expressed dissent from that agreed at the joint meeting between the T.U.C., Labour Party and Parliamentary Labour Party Executive.

"The only contribution which we can make to the solution of the problem," concluded he, "is to build up as rapidly as possible a convinced Socialist opinion in the country so that we can have a Socialist Government."—United Press.

# AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At the inquest held on the body of Shaikh Rajal Sheikh Subhan who fell from a banyan tree at Connought Road, Byculla yesterday, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," to-day.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A verdict of death due to opium poisoning, self-administered was recorded by the City Coroner to-day, at the inquest held on the body of Jiju Lava, a mill worker, who died in the K. E. M. Hospital on August 20.

Evidence showed that previous to his having been removed to the hospital, Jiju had a quarrel with his wife whom he assaulted for not attending the mill on that day.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Bogus customers, marked money, raid by the Police at a given signal—the same old story was repeated by the Vigilancce Branch of the City Police when they applied to-day for remand into Police custody of Vasudev Vishnu Mithawkar, who was arrested last evening at Darjis Chawl in Khetwadi, 10th Lane, following a raid on the premises, on a charge of living on the earnings of prostitution.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail for a period of seven days.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Nearly seven months after the perpetration of the outrage in which Bubbashetty Dojashetty, a taxi-driver, was brutally assaulted with iron pipes and lathies by three persons whom he had driven to the house of a prostitute in Girgaum and then left near a public urinal, the Maharbhouri Police arrested yesterday a man and a woman who are alleged to have been involved in the offence.

They were subsequently released on bail.

At the Girgaum Police Court to-day, the bail period of Hari Laxman and Bhagibai Rukmibai, the suspects in the case, was extended till the 11th instant.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Ramappa Kotzar and five others were arrested by the Esplanade Police on Tuesday night when the latter raided an alleged sutta gambling den at Marzaban Road, Bombay.

The arrested persons were produced before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla at the Esplanade Police Court to-day and were enlarged on bail for a week.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An ingenious plan for raising money to go to his native place, alleged to have been devised by a Mukkadam of labour, was told to-day, when Ganoo Baghoji was put up before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho at the Dadar Police Court to-day.

During September, Sub-Inspector Manjrekar stated the suspect represented to many unemployed mill-hands that about sixty men were to be taken to Quetta for earthquake reconstruction. He is alleged to have demanded a sum of Rs. 5 from each man, saying that it was necessary for undergoing medical examination.

Thinking that they would get work for some months, sixty people subscribed to the suggestion.

A day was fixed when the suspect would take them to the Doctor, but when all the men went to his place at Naigaum on the day in question, they ascertained that he had bolted to his native place, Satara.

The Satara Police were informed and he was brought to Bombay to-day.

The Magistrate remanded him on a bail of Rs. 200 for a fortnight.

## Attempt To Teach Police Officer Driving Rules Results In Fine

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Paul Arthur Otto, a European, was sentenced to-day by Mr D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, to pay a fine of Rs. 20 on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

Inspector Dyer of the Bombay C.I.D., in his evidence, stated that on the evening of August 1 last, he was proceeding in his car along Queen's Road towards Opera House. Just near the crematorium, the accused came from behind at break-neck speed, cut in front of the witness's car and wriggled about in a very extraordinary manner.

The accused then drove away at a high speed. The Inspector added that a serious collision would have resulted if his driver had not applied the brakes suddenly.

The accused denied the charge and stated that the car in front of him was going at a low speed. He wanted to overtake it and therefore, blew the horn.

As the car ahead of him did not make way for him he overtook it on the correct side and then went to the extreme left of the road to show to the driver of the slow car where he should be driving in order to make room for faster traffic.

## G. K. U. SECRETARY ARRESTED

### Charged With Disorderly Behaviour Near Moon Mills

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A sensational incident occurred in the Moon-Mill Strike this morning when Mr. S. D. Patil, Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union was arrested under the City Police Act for disorderly behaviour while on his rounds supervising the picketing activities of the Union near the Moon Mill.

He was latter released on a bail of Rs. 10 and his case was fixed for hearing on 4th October before the Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon.

## THUNDERSTORMS IN BOMBAY DECCAN

POONA, Oct 2

Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Bombay Deccan, local rain in Mysore and a few falls in lower Burma, West Central Provinces, Madras Deccan and South Madras.

A low pressure wave is passing westwards across Pegu into the Bay of Bengal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Belgaum and Gadag 2 inches each, Mergui 1½ and Mysore 1.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will continue fairly widespread in the western half of the Peninsula, and extend and increase in lower Burma.—A.P

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-10-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .026 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 79.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 74.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.8 degrees (1.1 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.4 degrees (0.4 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 108 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the year 80.40

Weather remarks: Distant lightning.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-10-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.


## THIN WOMEN GET PLUMP AND BEAUTIFUL.

**Tasteless Tablets put on 3 lbs. of Flesh in 30 days**

If you have lost your girlish roundness, if cheeks are hollow, neck stringy, arms and leg thin and bony and your chest flat, it is more than likely that the trouble is 'Vitamin Deficiency' in your diet. For scientists know that you must have plenty of Vitamin A if you are to put on firm, healthy flesh and build up the body.

And now you can add this beautifying Vitamin to your daily food simply by taking two, tiny, tasteless, sugar-coated tablets after every meal. For Clotabs, as these little tablets are called, contain rich stores of Vitamin A from Halibut Liver Oil (the finest body-building oil in the world) without its fishy taste or smell. So good are Clotabs that if you are thin and underweight, they will actually put on 3 lbs. of flesh within 30 days.

Not only do Clotabs build up the body. They replace lassitude with energy and vigour, irritability and lack of interest with joy and good spirits, frayed nerves with calm, steady poise. And being rich also in Vitamin D the 'sunshine Vitamin,' they are invaluable for women weakened by indoor life or motherhood, nursing and expectant Mothers, sickly babies and run-down anaemic children should take them regularly. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Small bottle sent V.P.P. Re. 1|10, large bottle V.P.P. Rs. 3|-.


## WORLD PEACE MUST BE MISSION OF PRESS

### Swiss Guttenberg Museum's Message To International Conference

The President of the Swiss Guttenberg Museum has addressed the following manifesto to the 4th International Printers' Conference:—

I, Guttenberg, invented for you the art of printing that you might implant in mankind a spirit of good-will. I made it possible for you to give the Bible and Christian teaching, to all nations in their own languages, that you might feel a brotherly love for each other. But what have you done? You have let loose wars and bloodsheds! Nations have flung themselves one upon another like wild beasts. Millions slain, millions crippled, millions of widows and orphans. Such is the pathetic issue of your odious acts! Not alone on the earth do you seek to destroy yourselves, but in the air and on the water. Not only do you employ for your mutual annihilation, weapons of every kind, dynamite and gunpowder, but you must make use of poison gas, bacteria, and deadly rays. Instead of displaying a spirit of concord and unity among yourselves, you close up your frontiers and raise death-dealing fortresses. You increase your armaments both openly and in secret. You deem your neighbours your enemies. They should be your friends!

MISSION OF PEACE.

Such things must not continue. Annihilation will be the fate of the whole "Printers"! I, Gutenberg, gave you the printing press that you should promote civilisation, peace and concord. Has this been your constant aim? Would the conditions in which the world finds itself to-day have been possible, if you had always placed your presses at the service of peace—the end I had in view in inventing printing? Pledge yourselves mutually to employ your presses, more than ever before, in the great cause of humanity, in the cause of International Peace!

This is the appeal I set before you at your meeting!

## RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN STATES

### Resolution Before A. I. C. C. To Implement Congress Policy

Mr. R. H. Gandhi, Burma member of the A. I. C. C. has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the Madras meeting of that body:—

"That the A. I. C. C. endorse hereby the statement of policy issued by the Working Committee on August 1 of this year at Wardha regarding the Indian States, and in furtherance of that policy request the Congress President to take suitable steps by consultation and correspondence (or by other possible method) with Indian States with a view to the establishment of responsible government within their States with the guarantee of full rights of citizenship to the States' people."

## CONCERT FOR GANDHI JAYANTI

### Sawai Gandharva Gives Recital Of Classical Ragas

Sjt. Rambhav Kundagolkar, popularly known as 'Sawai Gandharva' gave a performance of classical music at the Jinnah Hall on Tuesday night. The function was under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. as a part of the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

The artist had chosen some of the scientific and popular 'ragas' for the expression of his superart.

At the conclusion of the 'Jalsa, Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B. P. C. thanked Sawai Gandharva on behalf of the B. P. C. C. for the services that he had rendered towards a successful celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti. He told the audience that Mahatmaji is a great lover of art and particularly of music. In his scheme of Nationalisation Mahatmaji had given prominent place to the study of music. Art was its own justification and it had to be appreciated irrespective of any other considerations. He made it clear that the artists that gave concerts during the Gandhi Jayanti had done so from the sense of service to the Congress and Mahatmaji. There was no other consideration involved and that made it all the more incumbent on him to be sincerely grateful to all those artists for the selfless services which they had rendered.—(Issued from the Congress House).

# MUNICIPALITY'S CLAIM UPHELD

### Deputy Collector's Order Set Aside In Important Thana Judgment

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Oct. 2.

A judgment of interest to the public has been delivered by Mr. L. C. Sheth, the First Class Sub-Judge of Thana, in a suit filed by the Bandra Municipality against the Secretary of State for India and Mrs. Anna Magdalina Pereira, of Palli Hill, Bandra.

The Municipality prayed for a declaration that the land in suit formed part of a public street, that it vested and belonged to the plaintiff municipality as forming part of public street, that the order of the Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District, dated July 1, 1931 was illegal that the Secretary of State had no right to sell the piece of land or part of it to the second defendant; and with a prayer to order the second defendant to remove the wood etc. she had stocked, and also the shed erected by her, and to put the plaintiff municipality in full possession of the plot; and to obtain an injunction restraining the defendants from disturbing or interfering in any way with the plaintiff municipality's right in the piece of the land.

The plaintiff municipality alleged that that all public streets within the jurisdiction and limits of the municipality vest in and belong to the municipality under Section 50 (2) (f) of the Bombay District Municipal Act and under Section 63 (2) (f) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act.

**Used As Street**

It was further alleged that the whole street including the suit land admeasuring 58 sq. yards, has been always used as a public street from time immemorial by the villagers of Palli, Bandra, and has been so described in the city survey map of 1910 and the Government records. The second defendant, it was alleged, encroached upon the piece of land in 1925 and both the plaintiff municipality and the first defendant took measures to remove the encroachment. The second defendant first claimed the encroached portion as belonging to her, but later she offered to purchase the piece of land from the Collector, who agreed to sell the land to the second defendant and even received Rs. 189/8 as price of the land on February 26, 1926.

At this action of the Collector the public of Palli raised a strong protest, whereupon the Collector cancelled the sale of the land (which was sold "in mistake," as the Darogha did not report that the applicant had been previously refused), and ordered the refund of the money. In spite of this Mrs. Pereira did not remove the encroachment. The Salsette Development Officer called upon the second defendant to remove the encroachment, but without effect.

**Deputy Collector's Order**

As a result of an inquiry held by him, the District Deputy Collector passed an order on July 1, 1931 that the public had the right of way through the open land, admeasuring 28 sq. yards, the remaining area of 30 sq. yards belonged to the Government and neither Mrs. Pereira nor the public had any right over that open space, and the Government could dispose it of as they liked. That piece of land had been since sold to Mrs. Pereira by the Government.

The Sub-Judge declared that the land in suit formed part of public street, and directed the second defendant to remove the shed if any, and to put the plaintiff in possession of the plot. The order of the Deputy Collector was set aside by the Sub-Judge, who granted injunction to the plaintiff as sought for. The defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the plaintiff municipality.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar with Mr. R. S. Bulsara appeared for the plaintiff municipality, and Mr. S. S. Kazi for the Secretary of State. Mr. M. K. Vijaykar appeared for the second defendant.

## Havero Trading Catholics' Annual Pilgrimage

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

The annual pilgrimage of the Catholic staff of Messrs. Havero Trading Co., Ltd., Aniline Department, was held with great eclat on Sunday last, at the shrine of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra.

There was a Solemn High Mass at 9-30 a.m. followed by Te Deum and Benediction when Rev. Fr. Walter D'Souza, the Chaplain of the place officiated assisted by Rev. Frs. Wilfred Pereira, of Thana and S. Braganza of St. Anne's Chapel, Bandra.

After Mass, the pilgrims adjourned for refreshments when Rev. Fr. Pereira in a few well-chosen words expressed great satisfaction at the large attendance which he said was the symbol of co-operation which existed among them.

## VILE-PARLE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

### Secretary's Services Terminated

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Sept. 30.

For a second time in succession, the meeting of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality was turned into a Court of Enquiry to consider the report of the sub-committee appointed to investigate into the circumstances that led to the sending of a municipal lorry for repairs by the president without the previous sanction of the General Board.

The then secretary of the Municipality who was responsible for placing the said letter for the President's signature was examined at length by the members. The secretary's defence was that as the lorry was urgently required to be sent and as there was no Sanitary Committee in existence, he explained the whole position to the president in the presence of the present secretary and when the president concurred in his view, the necessary order was placed before him for his signature. He further said that it was the usual practice to send the lorries for repairs immediately they got into trouble and he followed the practice in the case of the present lorry. He, therefore, put in a plea that this action being bona fide should be condoned in view of the matter and also in view of the fact that even a contract for the Rs. 2,700 was entered into by the Municipality in the past without calling for tenders as required by the rules. The House however took a serious view of his action and decided to dispense with his services.

MUNICIPALITY'S BAD ACCOUNTS

The remarks of the Government Auditors on the accounts of the Municipality for 1933-34 and the heated debate on the unsatisfactory work of the accountant at a recent meeting of the Municipality, prompted, several members to send in a proposition for the appointment of the part-time auditor to carry on an internal audit. A resolution was adopted authorising the President to make the appointment after taking the necessary sanction of the Commissioner.

It will be recalled that early last month, the Municipality refused to pass the accounts for the previous six months as they had not been audited by the honrary Auditor appointed by the Managing Committee. The appointment of a paid auditor will regularise the financial working of the Municipality.

NO CHOLERA IN ANDHERI

Prompt measures adopted by the Municipal Sanitary Committee have considerably improved the situation and there has been no fresh attack since Friday last.

## INDIA MUST NOT BARTER AWAY HER HERITAGE OF ART

### Bombay School Principal's Warning Against Imitating False "Realism" From West

**"India will be making a great mistake if she barters her priceless heritage—that fluidity of line and facility of decoration and composition which are not to be found elsewhere, for the fantastic failures of modern 'abstractionists', or for those commercial freaks which scream at us from the hoardings as though painting had confused its mission with that of the loud speaker" observed Mr. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the Bombay School of Arts, in the course of a "Talk on Art" arranged under the auspices of the Bombay International Fellowship on Monday evening. Prof. Wadia presided.**

**Before the commencement of the lecture, there was a 'Social.'**

INTRINSIC VALUE.

Mr. Solomon said that the whole field of art criticism in the West was permeated with the inextricable fusion of men and works. "For instance in Modern art an appalling lot of rubbish is made to pass as the current coin of art in Europe because it is labelled with names. The nameless art of India is at least free from the false values which may be conferred on art by personalities! Indian art has had to stand or fall on its own merits—not propped up by any meretricious support. After all it is true philosophy, though bad business, to acknowledge that no name, however illustrious, can add a single penny to the artistic worth of a picture or a statue, although it may well add a hundred thousand pounds to their intrinsic value!"

WARNING TO INDIA.

The lecturer went on to observe that he would be the last to deny the universality of art. But this unity does not and ought not to mean the sameness of art. Art in India was not the same as art in Italy, France, or Great Britain, for the simple reason that India is not the same. The value of Indian art depends not upon its power of approximating to the art of those countries, but upon the inherent and "instinctive" originality of its own forms of artistic expression. If Indian artists were to aim at the identification of Indian with European art, then art in India would find itself in another "cul-de-sac," no better than that in to which it had been led by the theory of copying worn-out Indian examples. "India will be making a great mistake if she barters her priceless heritage—that fluidity of line and facility of decoration and composition which are not to be found elsewhere, for the fantastic failures of the modern 'abstractionists', or for those commercial freaks which screams at us from the hoardings as though painting had confused its mission with that of the loud speakers! The way to resist the invasion of the hobgoblins of modern art is not to try to keep them out of India, for the cinema poster and the advertisement cannot be excluded, but to substitute in their place something better."

He would have liked to see less realism and more design in the exhibitions of the Art Societies in India. This does not in the least mean departing from Nature. "Art," as Coleridge said, "is not a copy, but an imitation of nature." This is the universal principle of the fine arts. How natural!, we say but the very wonder that caused the exclamation implies that we perceived art at the same moment."

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN ART.

After further references to Coleridge's definitions of art and nature, Mr. Solomon said that that poet's profoundly wise words were illustrated in the great art of India. As an instance he cited the sculptured group of the Marriage of Shiva and Parvati, at Elephanta. 'Here we have in perfection what Coleridge calls 'that ever-varying balance, or balancing, of images, notions, or feelings, conceived as in opposition to each other. Thus, in this great group the Real is balanced and opposed by the Ideal throughout the work, and the inspiration is nature; nature not 'copied' but imitated; nature passed through the alembic of feeling, passion, and intellect; the result is art of a very high order. And thus too we see nature in Shakespeare's tragedies. If the Indian artist must have Western examples, for Heaven's sake let him select and study the best."

Concluding, Mr. Solomon referred to India as the most poetical of lands, and hoped that Indian artists would not barter their birthright of true poetic power for a mess of pottage offered by a cheap realism, or be misled by the will-o-the-wisp, technique,—which is only the grammar of art after all, and not art's message.

A case has been lodged in the court of the Revenue Assistant Sheikhupura, by the Crown against Dr. Mohammed Ibrahim, Municipal Commissioner of Sheikhupura, for alleged encroachment on Government land known as Patwarkhan.


**Peevish... irritable... the "DIFFICULT" child needs this effective treatment— approved by Doctors**

AMAZING, BUT TRUE!
SCOTT'S Emulsion
—is 3 times more effective than plain cod liver oil
—is 50 times as good a bone-builder as butter
—is 8 times more effective than butter-fat with
A dessertspoonful of SCOTT'S Emulsion has the bone-building value of 2 pints of fresh milk or the yolks of 2 eggs, and has the growth-giving value of 2 lbs. of bananas.

WHEN children are habitually irritable and contradictory—in fact, "difficult"—doctors recognise the symptoms. They know that usually this condition can be traced to one definite cause.

In order to build sturdy bone and body and healthy nerves, children must absorb from their diet a supply of Vitamins A and D, with calcium and phosphorus, according to their individual needs. When the supply is insufficient, children quickly exhaust their strength, become "weakly", peevish and bad-tempered.

**Doctors recommend this treatment**

The remedy is to make good the deficiency, and the best possible way to do that is to give SCOTT'S Emulsion, which has been prescribed by Doctors for this condition for sixty years. SCOTT'S Emulsion is made from the finest cod liver oil, the rich natural source of Vitamin A, (necessary to growth and life itself) and Vitamin D, which enables the body to use calcium to form sound bones and teeth. In addition SCOTT'S Emulsion contains the essential salts of calcium and phosphorus, making it *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil!* A unique advantage is that SCOTT'S Emulsion is easily digested and has a pleasant taste which children love. Ask your doctor about it.

**SCOTT'S Emulsion**

**What SCOTT'S Emulsion does**

- Builds sturdy flesh and bone
- Strengthens the nerves
- Guards the lungs against infection
- Enriches the blood
- Wards off illness

**For coughs, colds and lung troubles**

Because of its wonderful building and tonic properties, SCOTT'S Emulsion is a valuable lung tonic and an effective remedy for coughs and colds. Taken after fever and other wasting illnesses, it quickly builds up the wasted tissues and restores vitality.

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# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 6, 1291
Muslim: Rajab 4, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 27, 1275
Hightide: 2-59; 14-22
Lowtide: 8-24; 20-32
Sunrise: 6h. 39m.
Sunset: 6h 27m.
S. S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails, due at 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Adjourned Meeting of the Corporation Standing Committee, at 2 p.m. (B.T.)

SATURDAY, October 5.
S. S. "Carthage" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, October 7.
Dassera: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 28th September was 391; of these 266 were men and 125 women.

AT VILE PARLE.

9-30 p.m. Physical Feats by Lokamanya Seva Sangh School Music Pratap Pushpa.

AT DADAR.

To-day's, Thursday's programme at Shree Gujarati Sarvajanik Navratra Mahotsava, Dadar:
7 to 9 p.m.—Local Garba
9 to 12 p.m.—Gujarati Kirtan.

FOUND.

A Permit for wiremen issued in favour of K. K. Randeviz has been found and can be had from the Secretary of the Bombay "Chronicle".

THE KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ

At the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj (Kalika Bhuvan Cavel Street) Pandit Dwijendranathji Shastri will deliver a public lecture on "Shakti Pooja" today, Thursday, at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

LAW AND MORALITY.

A lecture will be delivered in the Samaj Hall, Charni Road, Girgaon, to-day, Thursday by Mr. K. S. Doundkar on "Law and Morality". Mr. S. M. Varde will preside.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A meeting of the Medical profession under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, to-day Thursday, (the 13th Anniversary day the late Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Dr. A. Hameed M. D. who has been awarded the Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Medal 1934, will read his original thesis on: "old and new remedies in the treatment of malaria".

The meeting is open to members of the Medical profession.


THE REGAL

Special
MICKEY MOUSE
Programme at 4 P.M.

To-day & To-morrow Only.

:: NEXT SATURDAY::
MAD LOVE
(HANDS of ORLAC)
with
PETER LORRE

3RD WEEK
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
JAWANI-KI-HAWA
starring:
DEVIKA RANI

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.


## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Shanghai". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Brewster's Millions". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The New Adventure of Tarzan". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Bal Hatya". Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Buen-Ka-Prem". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Thakeebe Lagna". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Red Letter". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Great Expectations." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Hips, Hips, Hooray". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Frankestein" and "Invisible Man." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music. Hindustani Songs. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Programme. Dajos Bela and his Orchestra. With Jan Kiepura, Tenor. (Parlaphone.) 2-0 p.m. Close down.

European programme:

5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.) 6-30 p.m. "Around the Camp Fire". A Potpourri. Songs, Choruses and Stories. By The Bombay City and Suburban Boyscouts Devised and Compered. By District Commissioner C. H. Tyrrell. 7-30 p.m. "Extracts from Clemence Dane's Plays." By Marjorie H. Cleary, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M. 7-45 p.m. Chamber Music. The Pro Arte String Quartet. (Onnou; Halleux; Prevost; Maas). (H.M.V.) Quartet No. 2 in D major (Borodin). Indian Programme. 8-30 p.m. Recitations from Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 8-45 p.m. The News Weather Report. News Bulletin and Commercial News (In English and in Hindi). *9-0 p.m. Time Signal.* 9-30 p.m. A Request Programme SB. Conducted by Mrs. Manibai Manji, from 10-0 p.m. to 11-0 p.m. Close down.

## Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Evensong, relayed from Westminster Abbey. 8-15 p.m. Orchestra Interlude 8-30 p.m. Light Programme. 9-15 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Stuart Redfern, conducted by Philip Whiteway. 9-45 p.m. Mantovani and his Tipica Orchestra (cont'd). 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Mantovani and his Tipica Orchestra (cont'd.) 10-30 p.m. Close down.

NAVARATRA AT MATUNGA.

In the Navratri Mahotsav celebrated by Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal at Napoo Hall, the following is the programme for to-day Thursday.:—

Pravachan by Sjt Appa Shatri at 9 p.m. at Napoo Hall.

Mimicries By Messrs. Chunibhai Patel and Master Chandrakant Kamdar.

LIBERAL STUDY CIRCLE.

The weekly meeting of the Liberal Study Circle will be held in the rooms of the Liberal Association (167, Esplanade Road, Fort) to-day Thursday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Advocate will initiate a discussion on "Scope and Difficulties of Social Legislation".

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, a public lecture on "Design on Crafts in relation to Compressible Soils" will be delivered by Mr. K. J. Mhatre, at the Registered Office of the Institute—the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library to-day Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Prof. Claude Batley, will preside.

PAREL HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Mr. A. L. D'Souza writes:—

Under the auspices of the Parel Sporting Club, it has been decided to hold a Hockey League Tournament at Parel. Such a League has been a long felt want for the North of Bombay, and it is hoped that all Clubs will take advantage of this opportunity. The Entrance Fee is Rs. 12-8-0 per team, and entries close on 15th inst. For particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary, Pearl Mansion, King Edward Road, Bombay 12.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Dollar Steamship Lines S.S. President Johnson V-17 will arrive here on the 3rd instant at 3-00 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 2 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 4th instant at 5-30 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston."

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macfrayne" arrived at London on the morning of 1st October.

## Kanara Farmers Relief Committee

Mr. R. S. Hukeriker, Secretary, writes:—

Bulletins are being published from time to time giving progress reports and accounts of the Kanara Farmers Relief Committee. The detailed reports and accounts of the Committee have since the commencement of the Committee been available for inspection by donors or responsible members of the public. Those desirous of knowing the work of the Committee firsthand may come to the K.P.C.C. Office Dharwar, and get the information required.

Office hours. Morning 8-30 to 11-30 Evening 3-30 to 6.

## BOMBAY'S HEALTH STATISTICS

The total mortality during week ending September 28, was 328, 29 less than in the last week. The death rate registered was 23.6 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 39th week of 1934 was 566 and death rate 24.3. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1930-1934) was 500 and death rate 21.9.

Out of the total deaths, 165 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week Small-pox caused 5 attacks and 2 deaths. Cholera caused one attack (imported from Bandra for treatment in hospital) and one death. Plague was absent during the week. The number of deaths from Typhoid was one.

The number of live births registered during the week was 817, which compares favourably with that for the 39th week of 1934, viz. 758 and 600 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1930-1934).

## Convicted For Adulteration Of Ghee And Butter

During the week ended 28th September, the following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort and Mazagaon, at the Esplanade and Mazagaon Police Courts respectively, as shown below:—

(1) Mr. Vasta Nagnath, vendor at No. 90 Kandewadi, shop No. 5, was convicted and fined Rs. 100 in default was ordered to suffer two months' simple imprisonment on 23rd for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 80 per cent.

(2) Mr. Sampatrao Chandumal, Joint Owner at No. 7B, Dadar Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 10 in default was ordered to suffer one week's simple imprisonment on 28th for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 76.3 per cent.

## Hindi Classes In City

Mr. R. Sankaran writes:—

Blavatsky Lodge.—At the Blavatsky Lodge Hindi classes are conducted under the auspices of the Youth Lodge. The hours are from 8 to 10 a.m. on Sundays only. There is provision for Prathamik, Madhyama and the Rashtra Bhasha Grade.

Hindi Mahila Samaj, New Bhatwadi.—Here a Prathamik class is held on Fridays from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. and a Madhyama Class is held on Tuesdays from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. This class is for ladies only.

Gandhi Seva Sena, Hughes Road.—A Rashtra Bhasha class is conducted for ladies only from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.

## Durga Puja

The Sarbwajaneek Durga Poopa of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be celebrated at the Hindusthan Premises, 42 Sleater Road (near Grant Road Station) according to the following programme. All are cordially invited to join the function.

3rd Oct. Bodhan, Amantran and Adhibas 7-30 p.m. to 9 p.m. (concert).

4th Oct.—Saptami Pooja (7 a.m. to 11 a.m.) Arati (7-30 p.m.), Theatrical Performances (8-30 p.m.)

5th Oct.—Maha Astami Pooja (8 a.m. to 12 noon) Arti (7-30 p.m.) Theatrical Performances (8-30 p.m.) Sandhi Pooja (1-7 a.m. to 1-55 a.m.)

6th Oct.—Maha Navami Pooja (7-30 a.m. to 12 noon) Arati (7-30 p.m.) Dinner (8-30 p.m.).

7th Oct.—Dashami Pooja (9-30 a.m. to 11 a.m.) Procession and Immersion of Image (5-30 p.m.) Bijoy Sammelan and Theatrical Performances (9 p.m.)

REGULAR WEEKY SERVICE TO CALICUT FOR PASSENGERS.

The B. S. N. Co. have decided to inaugurate a regular weekly service to Calicut for passengers commencing from Tuesday the 15th October. It will then be possible to accomplish the journey to Calicut for the small sum of Rs. 11. Upper class passengers will be required to pay Rs. 18-12-0 whereas a cabin berth can be purchased for the very reasonable sum of Rs. 30. The voyage will take less than 3 days. This service should prove very popular with the South Indian community resident in Bombay besides the large number of Cutchis and Kathiawaris domiciled in Malabar for purposes of trade and commerce. This will also be the quickest route to Ootacamund and other famous Hill Stations of the South which are now increasingly patronized by the people of this Presidency.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "Pres Johnson" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Friday the 4th instant.

As the English Mail Steamer s.s "Rawalpindi" is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2-00 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd instant, the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G.P.O. of parcels for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Parcels Upto 12-00 Noon on 3-10-35.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hour.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. "Ispingo" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 5th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "Surada" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 4th instant.

# Condemned By Liberals Too

## Why Perpetuate Drastic Provisions Of Special Powers Act?

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held this evening under the Chairmanship of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad the following resolution was adopted and same was communited to the Government of Bombay.

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association protest against the action of the Bombay Government in seeking to make permanent the provisions of the Bombay Special Powers act, which, when it was enacted was avowedly intended to be a temporary measure. The Council especially view with grave concern the placing on the statute book the drastic provisions contained in the bill beyond the life time of the present Legislative Council in view of the fact that, the new constitution will begin to function early in 1937 and Law and Order will be in charge of a Minister responsible to the Legislature."—A.P.c

## Devika Rani Proud Of Her Profession

Addressing the audience in the interval at the special show for purdah ladies of "Jawanki-Hawa" yesterday, Devika Rani, who was accorded an enthusiastic reception, speaking in Urdu said:—

"I am proud of my profession, and it will be a source of great encouragement to me, if I may feel that you too believe that women should contribute their culture and abilities to this growing industry whose power is spreading from home to home daily with increasing influence.

## ABUL KARIM KHAN'S CONCERT

Khan Abdul Karim Khan after an absence of many months is coming to Bombay next week to give music concerts on Saturday the 5th and on Sunday, the 6th October at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). He will give concerts at Forbes Gujarati Hall, near Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

## Clerk Acquitted Of Theft

Shamrao Balkrishnan, a clerk, who was arrested in connection with the theft of a clock at the Bombay Dockyards, a few days ago, was acquitted on Wednesday by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala at the Esplanade Police Court Bombay.

## Bandra's Address To Dr. Dias

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 29.

The citizens of Bandra presented an address yesterday to Dr. Dias the first president of the amalgamated municipality. Under the presidentship of the Collector of Bombay.

The address recounted the brilliant career of Dr. Dias in the Medical College and his early entrance at an age of 25—into the field of civic affairs in 1909. Referring to his work in the Board the address remarked, "In matters of general policy and progressive development of the town you have brought to bear on the discussion of the Board a high standard of general and technical knowledge and erudition."

Dr. Dias made a suitable reply and expressed his deep gratitude for the demonstration.

Refreshments were served and the function terminated.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' CO-OP. SOCIETY.

The ninth annual general meeting of the members of the Society was held on the 23rd September in the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club Hall, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, under the presidentship of the Society's Chairman, Mr. G. Wiles.

About 600 members were present.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the audited statements of accounts and the annual report for the year 1934-35, made observations about the Society's all-round progress. He was glad that the Society had been able to reduce the interest on loans from 9 3/8 per cent to 7 per cent. He observed that although the rate of interest on Savings Bank Deposits was reduced from 4 per cent to 3 per cent. it continued to attract more deposits.

Resolutions were then passed, declaring a Dividend payable to Shareholders at 6 per cent per annum and disposing of the remaining profits.

After passing resolutions for amending certain Bye-laws and voting for the election of members for the Committee of Management for the year 1935-36, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## SEWRI "DACOITY" CASE

### Approver Concludes Story

Sulemanshah Miriamshah, the approver in the Sewri Dacoity Case, continued his story of the divison of the booty and the quarrels that arose subsequently among the six persons, when the hearing of the case was resumed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho at the Dadar Court on Wednesday.

Witness and some others had given Gul Mahomed, the third accused, their share of the loot for disposal. Witness never got the money from Gulmahomed.

QUARREL OVER DIVISION.

Two days after the alleged crime, Hassangul, the second accused, now absconding, told witness that Gulmahomed had concealed a large slice of the property from them before the division. This Hassan knew on reading a report published in an Urdu paper.

Some days later Hassan questioned Gulmahomed but the latter denied any knowledge of the property.

Thereupon, witness continued, Hassan hit him with a bamboo-stick. Gulmahomed tried to ward it off and ran into an adjacent tea-shop. Four police constables ran up to them but all the persons ran in various directions, but Gulmahomed was arrested.

Witness got frightened when the house of another alleged offender was searched and he left for his native place. Fifteen days after he was arrested at Hasara and brought to Bombay.

PARDON FOR APPROVER.

The King's pardon was tendered to him when he was brought before the Court.

In the cross-examination, witness said that he denied all knowledge of the offence on the first day of the hearing because of threats held out to him by various Pathans who said that if he were to implicate the accused he would lose his life, and if he were to make a disclosure of the facts, he would have to rot for twenty years in jail. Asked what he thought of the King's pardon, he said that he was told that it was only a hoax whereby the police would get the facts of the case.

To the question whether he now believed in it, witness said that he had resigned himself to the mercy of the court.

The case was adjourned to to-day (Thursday).

## "TAKE VOW TO USE KHADI"

### Only Way Of Celebrating Gandhi Jayanti

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

Dr. Gopichand Lohara in the course of a message to the All-India Village Industries Association, Bombay, in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's birthday celebrations, says:—

"Mahatmaji is an embodiment of sympathy for the poor. He himself leads the life of a poor man because he thinks he has got no right to live better when 33 crores of poor Indians can't afford to do so.

"It is the duty of every Indian to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti in a befitting manner. Khadi and village products are the only things which can ameliorate the conditions of the poor. Therefore besides prayers for his long life, the best practical way to celebrate his birthday is to take a vow to use Khadi and village products only and to buy them in as large quantities as one could afford and thus help the poor."—United Press.

## RAILWAY TIMINGS

### G. I. P. Railway

MAILS AND EXPRESS TRAINS
Timings at Victoria Terminus.

| Trains | Ar H M | Dep H M |
|---|---|---|
| Madras Mail | 6 00 | 22 00 |
| Peshawar and Lucknow Express | 6 15 | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mail via Nagpur | 7 30 | 17 50 |
| Calcutta Mail via Chheoki | 8 15 | 21 45 |
| Madras Express | 10 15 | 18 55 |
| Deccan Queen | 10 25 | 17 15 |
| Punjab Mail | 10 45 | 18 50 |
| Poona Mail | 11 40 | 15 30 |
| Nagpur Express | 13 55 | 12 10 |
| Poona Fast Passenger | 15 25 | 11 50 |
| Poona Express | 19 25 | 8 15 |
| Allahabad Express | 20 10 | 7 00 |

### B. B. & C. I. Railway

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.
TIMING AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

| | Ar H M | Dep H M |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 5 45 | 13 25 |
| Delhi Express | 6 10 | 22 00 |
| Gujarat Mail | 7 00 | 20 25 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 7 50 | 21 45 |
| Frontier Mail | 8 35 | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail on Saturdays | 8 40 | — — |
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 14 20 | 22 15 |
| Kathiawar Express | 19 05 | 8 45 |
| Baroda Passenger | 21 19 | 8 55 |

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for homeward passengers) 8 55

# In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

## A Pay-Day Sensation

The Casualty Officer in one of our city hospitals heaved a sigh of relief and said, "Thank God! There is nothing untoward reported here." Almost simultaneously the sharp clang of the fire-gong reverberated in the atmosphere, now it rose in cadence as the fire-engines passed along, now it faded away, as the engines rushed past. Behind it was noticed a municipal ambulance van racing as is common with all such ambulance vans. The casualty officer gasped. Some serious fire somewhere in the city and, who knows, some serious injuries? At the Byculla Bridge, on Tuesday afternoon the scene was picturesque and, indeed, it was a sight for the gods. All the fire-engines in full mobilisation, with the metallic parts polished to shining brass and the fire-helmets gleaming in the blazing sun, pulled up at the Headquarters of the fire-brigade. For it was the first day of October the pay day for the month!

## A Gleam Of Joy

A stranger might have been bewildered at what must appear to him the appalling number of fire-engines and the ambulance vans that were all converging to one spot in the city. A lay observer could have noticed machines arriving at the headquarters with all the paraphernalia for fire-fighting. One should have wondered where these blazes had started where such a large number of men were injured as to require so many ambulance vans! But on cooler thinking any one could have realised that a fire-engine could not be too far from the fire-fighters. Specially when the men are going to the headquarters, their machines must be with them for several obvious reasons, and such parade keep the men spick and span, ready for any emergency. And perhaps, on a pay-day, a fire-man cannot celebrate the occasion better than by having a joy-ride in full uniform, on his machine, which in times of danger had rendered such great service, without distinction of time, or place. When the present writer explained the fire-gong sensation to the casualty officer in the hospital, his eyes twinkled with a gleam of joy, for he, too, has his pay-day, one of the few relieving features of a life devoted to patient service of humanity, oftentimes smeared with blood or hovering between life and death, due either to accident or outrage.

## MUNICIPALITY TO FLOAT LOAN

### Agenda For To-day's Meeting Of Standing Committee

The important question of raising a loan from the public for purposes of the Improvement Section of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the working of the General Capital Municipal Works will come up for consideration before the Standing Committee to-day.

The amount of loan that will be floated, it is reliably learnt will not be 21 lakhs as mentioned in the agenda but a few lakhs less.

Consequently the amount apportioned to the Improvement Department will also be less than '21 lakhs'—the sum mentioned on the agenda of to-day's Standing Committee meeting.

From the Standing Committee before which it will come up today the proposal will have to pass through the Corporation before it can be submitted for the Bombay Government's approval.

## Alleged Wrongful Dismissal

Mr. Justice Chitre at the High Court heard the suit filed by A. Traldi claiming Rs. 12,300 from Mongini Ltd. for alleged wrongful dismissal.

In this case, a consent decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1250 with costs.


EVEN THE WOMEN WHO LOVED THEM COULD NOT SHARE THEIR SECRETS!

PERIL THAT LURKS IN A HAIL OF LEAD . . . DEATH THAT WAITS IN THE CLUTCH OF A MOBSTER. . . . IT'S ALL IN A DAY'S WORK FOR THESE DARING YOUNG MEN WHOSE THRILLING ADVENTURES MAKE HEADLINES!

"MEN WITHOUT NAMES"

A Paramount picture with
FRED MacMURRAY
MADGE EVANS

IT'S AS GREAT AND AS EXCITING "G-MEN"

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Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1935

# REJECT IT

It is unfortunate that the Bombay Government would not consent to postpone consideration of their Special Emergency Powers Bill even for a week so as to give the Legislative Council sufficient time to examine it in detail. It is more unfortunate that the Council itself voted against postponement. Government and their goodly number of supporters in the present Council seem determined to hustle the Bill through the House. The Home Member made a most unconvincing speech in support of the measure. He had to admit that at present there was neither terrorism nor civil disobedience in the Presidency but said that these evils might appear at any time and, therefore, it was necessary to be forearmed. It is both unjust and inexpedient to arm the executive with abnormal powers against distant contingencies. Such a course is most likely to lead to the abuse of these powers and thereby aggravate the very evil sought to be guarded against. As a matter of fact when the present Emergency Powers Act was passed in 1932, it was designed only against Civil Disobedience, to operate for one year, and to be extended, if necessary, to two years at the utmost. But now after three years of the use of the Act, though the Civil Disobedience movement is no longer alive, Government want to make it permanent and use it against several other persons than Civil Resisters. If, as Mr. Bakhale observed, what was an emergency three years ago is now a normality, that is itself a condemnation of the law and, indeed, of all laws of a repressive character.

### *Elementary Right Denied*

The Home Member argued that the Bill was needed most against Communists and attempted to make the Councillors' flesh creep by holding forth on the terrors of Communism. Now, ordinary sense of proportion should convince one that not all those who talk loudly about Communism are Communists; and merely being a Communist is nowhere a crime except in Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. Only when a Communist's activities violate normal law can he be lawfully prosecuted. Even then he deserves, at least as much as does a murderer, the right to a judicial trial in a law court and a right to appeal to the High Court. But under the Bill in question the accused in many cases is utterly deprived of this elementary right.

### *A Present Menace*

In reply to an interpellation in the Council the Home Member declared that 28 persons were arrested under certain sections of the Emergency Powers Act in connection with the General Strike in Bombay in 1934. Government proceeded on the assumption that the strike was illegal and was a menace to public peace. But in the case of the Labour leaders whom Government prosecuted under the Trades Disputes Act the High Court held that the strike was not illegal and not calculated to cause "severe general, and prolonged hardship to the community." The evil of the present Bill is that in the event of a similar strike hereafter and even in its absence, it is open to Government to haul up the most innocent of Labour leaders carrying on Trade Union agitation including a strike, to brand them as terrible Communists and to take action against them under the Bill so as to make it impossible for them to appeal to the High Court. Civil Disobedience and Communism may be possible menaces in the future. The Bill before the Council is a present menace to good and just Government. Is the Council prepared to join Government in thrusting it on the public and also making it permanent? It is hard, indeed, for the Council to extend the rights and liberties of the public under the present regime. It will be an unpardonable betrayal of the country on its part to add to the people's fetters or to perpetuate them.

# Govt. And Rural Reconstruction

In his presidential speech delivered at the Madras Provincial Co-operative conference on Saturday last, Mr. Vaikunth Mehta made a number of instructive points against the policy or lack of policy of Government in this country in respect of the improvement of the economic lot of the rural population. In spite of the strong recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India that "it is essential that all the resources at the disposal of the State should be brought to bear on the problem of rural uplift" and that there should be "an organised and sustained effort by all those departments, whose activities touch the lives and the surroundings of the rural population," all that we have had from Government so far, are half-hearted, unco-ordinated and patchy attempts at the so-called village improvement. The disastrous fall in prices, which has spread distress over the country-side, needed a bold and planned effort on the part of the State to tackle the problem but, as Mr. Vaikunth points out, the Finance Member, representing the Government of India, has a horror for all schemes which savour of planned economy and would have no "monkeying" with the exchange value of the rupee when almost every country in the world has devaluated its currency with a view to raise the price level and to stimulate national industry. The Provincial Economic Conference, held under the auspices of the Central Government last year, sketched some meagre sort of a plan and a crore and odd has been distributed among the Provinces, but Mr. Mehta shows that those responsible in Madras for the framing of schemes for the Government of India grant, "appear to have been blissfully ignorant" of the intentions of the Finance Member with regard to its utilisation. As regards the grant for expenditure on the co-operative movement, it appears to have been decided to spend the amount on co-operative education, but the public does not know in what way the money will be used. It is symptomatic of the inscrutable methods of Government that co-operative bodies, whose main function it is recognised to be to arrange for the education and training of their members, have not been consulted and schemes for the expenditure of the co-operative grant seem to have been formulated behind their backs. Officials are never tired of admonishing Co-operative Institutes to concentrate their energies on educative activities and yet the Provincial Government in Bombay, for instance, has not thought it fit to seek the co-operation of the Institute here in devising appropriate methods of utilising the Government of India grant. In Madras, Government has consulted the Provincial Union and Mr. Vaikunth did well in insisting that "in all provinces there should be similar joint deliberation between the Co-operative Department and the provincial unions or institutes in order that the services of non-official co-operators can be fully utilised in building up a sound system of co-operative education for all grades of co-operative workers."

The dilatory and ineffective procedure of Government was illustrated in a telling manner by Mr. Mehta when he described their scheme of appointing highly paid officers to undertake marketing surveys, which was inaugurated to carry out the conclusion of the Provincial Economic Conference that "of all the practical measures necessary for improving the economic condition of agriculturists, an intensive programme to develop marketing facilities for agricultural prdducts offered the best *immediate* prospects of successful results." There was plenty of material available on the basis of which marketing organisation could have been planned and carried out. But Government must have comprehensive surveys of an academic character at the hands of numerous officers, and like many other enquiries and surveys these will ultimately lead nowhere. And yet the need of the cultivator is pressing and must be met with prompt and substantial action. What steps it is proposed to take in connection with the establishment of the Agricultural Department of the Reserve Bank of India and what recommendations have been made by Mr. Darling in that respect and in respect of co-operative finance, has not yet been disclosed to the public, who ought to be consulted before any decisions are taken. Mr. Mehta referred to the All-India Village Industries Association and the extremely important work it has undertaken and made useful concrete suggestions as to how co-operative societies can play their part in promoting the improvement of the moral and the material condition of the rural population. He closed his speech on a note of idealism which is calculated to inspire devoted efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the people on right lines, and quoting Tawney, said that we must stand for a society which "so distributes its resources that an ever larger proportion of the surplus, which thanks to science and invention, modern industry yields, is employed not for private gratification but for the common advantage."

# A GRAVE SITUATION

The inter-communal tension at Lahore is increasingly assuming graver proportions. This is inevitable since the economic boycott, besides causing loss to all concerned, constitutes a constant and continuous provocation. One cannot but feel amazed at the mentality of those who conceived it. And what is most deplorable is that while the common people are suffering great loss and while the danger of a conflagration is so terribly obvious the leaders directly responsible should complacently remain indifferent to it all. In this connection we are glad to note that Maulana Shaukat Ali and Moulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib have gone to the Punjab to try and bring about a settlement of the whole problem. What is urgently needed is that men like Mufti Kifayatullah, Maulana Habiburrahman and Maulana Ataullah Shah Bokhari and Maulana Shaukat A'i should take the matter in hand and negotiate an amicable settlement both with the Hindus and Sikhs. Incidentally, is it not a little curious that all through the unfortunate controversy super-eminent "leaders" like Sir Fazli Husain, Sir Feroz Khan Noon and Sir Md. Iqbal should have been at no stage audible or visible?

## *TO GANDHIJI*

### *A Song Offering*

(By R. N. NAIK).

Live, live, long and hale, hale and strong, a hundred summers live!
The holy wishes of thousand unsullied hearts flow to swell thy stream of life—live!
The incense voice from thousand throats travels heavenward in earnest prayer—live!
From thousand eyes the waters of love run down to wet the roots of thy life—live!
Live, thou king of our hearts, thou Nation's soul and life—live! live! live!
Thou maker of men strong an soft of heart clad in iron will—live!
Thou fear-destroyer and glorifier of noble death and sufferings—live!
Thou builder of race yet unborn of manlier men and women more divine,
Of intrepid heroes, inspired poets and scientists ministering to man in man,
Of statesmen doing embassy in the Court of Stately Truth
And diplomats wise and clever in service of Justice and human good
Live, thou great teacher in direct lineage descended.
From Him of yore who the great Law of Karma on field of battle resounded,
And from Him who taught men to sit unmoved and calm on its ever moving wheel.
Live and rekindle in our hearts their dormant message anew,
And burn the stubble that stifles, and life's pure fountains renew
In the mirror of thy crystal soul all falsehood lies self-exposed,
And hypocrisy flees from thee as darkness shuns the day.
The burning fire of thy truth and the defiant meekness of thy o'er flowing love,
Must transform haughty might and to thy high purpose make it pliant,
Thou taught'st us to know the mimicking ape from man
And the beggar's bowl from worth's irresistible claim,
Thou gentle conqueror of flesh, thou tamer of passions wild,
Thou wakeful weaver of Nation's high destiny
Flying unbeholden the warp and woof in the silent hour of the darkest night,
Thou, who like the unobtruding

(Continued on page 10—Col. 7)

# WARNING TO MUSSOLINI

## He Should Learn A Lesson From Napoleon's Downfall

By K. F. NARIMAN

I.

Years ago, shortly after the phenomenal rise of Sgr. Mussolini, as one of the outstanding and central figures in European politics, he was questioned by his friends and admirers as to the secrets of such a magical rise and success. A few years before he became the virtual Dictator and was hailed as the saviour and maker of Modern Italy, his position in Italian politics was so weak and untenable, that he and his party were repeatedly and miserably defeated at the elections; and Milan, the battle-field of his ultimate triumph, would not even return him as its representative in the National Assembly. He attributed his sudden change and rise to two or three acquired personal traits in his character. Assuming a self-conscious complacency, the Signor used to reply to his admiring inquisitive friends, that there was a good deal of personal element in his public, political career. Belonging to the lower strata of society, being the son of a poor smithy, and a commoner, without any aristocratic or gilded ancestry or origin, he used to say that from his poverty-stricken youth he had imbibed the valuable and useful lesson of humility. His other good task master was rigorous discipline of prison life. The third important factor that helped to build up his sterling character, that contributed to his rise, was the serious reverses which he suffered at the initial stage of his career. These lucky accidents in his early life, as he described them, were the real causes of his phenomenal and great success in later days.

### *Reaction*

But just as adversity and distress had helped to build and mould that fine character, it seems that continuous success and triumph of his later days, has also destroyed these virtues and pride and arrogance, the curse of power and prosperity, have now swelled his head to such an extent that he will, perhaps, soon furnish another tragic instance in modern International History that will once again verify the old proverb, "that pride goeth before destruction", that has been the fate of all great Militarist Dictators before him. It was the same arrogance and defiance of world-opinion, that pulled down even such a gigantic figure in European History like Napoleon. The virtual Ruler and Dictator of the whole of Europe was soon reduced to a pathetic solitary prisoner in a desert Island. So Tsardon in Russia was wiped out by the people that had worshipped and maintained it for centuries as a Divine, super-human institution. And later still Emperor Wilhelm of the German Empire is still surviving and repenting at leisure in his solitary exile for his overbearing arrogance and uncontrollable ambition. In more ancient times, even the greatness of Alexander evaporated when he turned his greedy eyes to dark Eastern soils. The same over-confidence made the British lose the valuable Colony of America; and descendants of self-conscious and Imperialist Bismarck had to pay heavily for false notions of superiority of their ancestors.

### *Napoleon's Downfall*

Only three years ago Emil Ludwig, the famous historian and biographer, interviewed Sgr. Mussolini in Rome, and discussed with him various political topics of great international importance. Ludwig had a peculiar knack of drawing great personalities, in frank talks and conversations and thus elucidating from them views on several burning topics of the day. He subsequently published these interviews and some of the expressions of views from the Italian Dictator, recorded in this book, are of great significance and importance at the present juncture. He was asked, whether he regarded Napoleon as a model or a warning, to which Mussolini quickly replied: "As a warning." He further added: "I have never taken Napoleon as an exemplar . . . . the record of his life has made me aware of errors which are by no means easy to avoid . . . He saw nothing more than that after his victories, there was a rise in securities" "What laid him low?"—interrupted Ludwig, "the professors declare that he was ship-wrecked on the rock of England." "That is nonsense"., answered Mussolini, "Napoleon fell, as you yourself have shown, because of the contradictions in his own character." At long last, that is what always leads to a man's down-fall. He wanted to wear the Imperial Crown! He wanted to found a dynasty! As first 'Consul' he was at the climax of his greatness. The decline began with the establishment of the Empire. . . . It was the wearing of the crown, which continually entangled the Corsican in French wars. Compare him with Cromwell, the latter had a splendid idea; supreme power in the State and no war. "It had brought him to a point of outstanding importance remarks the chronicler in 1932." One may add that this point has greater significance in view of Signor's present attitude. Napoleon's pride and ambition preceded his down-fall.

# Frankly Speaking

**ITALY AND TRIPOLI**

Our Cairo correspondent gives an account of interesting reports prevalent in Egypt in regard to Tripoli. The Italian authorities are reported to have scented the possibility of an Arab rebellion there against Italian rule and Italy is taking frantic precautions against that grave danger materialising. Several divisions of Italian troops are reported to have been brought in to replace Arabs, who, characteristically enough, would be taken to Abyssinia and compelled to fight. It is also reported that Italian troop ships which were "lost" after leaving Italy were despatched to guard the Tripolitan Frontier. All this is not surprising in the least. Italy grabbed and swallowed Tripoli exactly as she wants to grab and swallow Abyssinia—the only difference being that then the Imperialist Powers were cynically benevolent towards Italy while, for various reasons, they are not so now. The Tripoli Arabs never liked Italian domination and offered resistance for all they were worth. How Italy overran Tripoli and put down the Sennaussis is a dark chapter in Imperialist history. The Arabs have not forgotten the loss of their freedom.

**ABYSSINIA AND "COLOURED" WORLD.**

The menace to Abyssinia has provoked wide anti-Italian feelings in the Muslim countries with a unanimity which is pleasing in its completeness. We know how Yemen has been taking elaborate precautions to see that no assistance, direct or indirect, is rendered to Italy. American papers published long ago the feelings of disgust aroused by Italy in the Hedjaz, Iraq and Transjordania. Efforts to help Abyssinia have now become a common feature in Syria, Palestine and Egypt. The latest report from Egypt is that Prince Esmail Dawood Pasha, once a high military official in Egypt, has gone on a secret mission to Addis Ababa in response to the invitation of the Ethiopian Emperor. Our Cairo correspondent also reports that ninety Muslim contractors of Abyssinia have placed at the disposal of their country half a million mules and a lac of camels which were hitherto used for purposes of commercial transport all over Abyssinia. All this shows that the whole Muslim world sympathizes with Abyssinia. Indeed, sympathy for Abyssinia extends further than the Muslim world. There is no "coloured" country from Morocco to Japan that does not resent Italian aggression against Abyssinia and regard it as an insult to itself. And rightly so.

**PARTIAL SETTLEMENT.**

It appears that, as a result of the intervention of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, a partial settlement has been arrived at between the Harijans and caste-Hindus of Kavitha village in Gujerat. We say "partial" because while the recent mutual social boycott is said to have been called off, the root-cause of the dispute does not seem to have been quite removed. For, according to an Associated Press message, the question of admission of Harijan boys to the village school "has been left to the good understanding of both sides." This position is far from reassuring, and only that settlement can be said to be complete and final, which definitely recognizes the right of the Harijans, in practice, as well as in theory, to send their children to the school. Mr. Vallabhbhai will do well to issue a statement explaining the precise position in this respect.

**MOTOR TAXATION BILL.**

While the Western India Automobile Association is divided in its opinion on the new Motor Taxation Bill to be introduced in the present session of the Legislative Council, the Bombay Municipal Corporation has unanimously condemned it. All welcome Government's decision to abolish the toll system, and so far as the consequential levy on private motor cars is concerned, it would be justified if it is restricted only to those motorists who use roads where tolls now exist and if the exemption granted are adequate. But the Bill is so designed as to weigh heavily on commercial motor vehicles especially those used by the poor. It will also adversely affect the Corporation's revenues from the wheel tax in the city. Government will do well to postpone the consideration of the Bill pending receipt of the representation which the Corporation has decided to submit to them.

**DRAGS ON AUTONOMY**

A White Paper has been issued giving, among other things, the British Government's proposals for the electorates for the Council of State and the Provincial Legislative Councils. We have not yet received the full text of the White Paper, but the summary issued from Simla is enough to show that the proposals are calculated and designed to make the Second Chambers a drag on the popular Assemblies. The Governor's extraordinary powers and the reactionary provincial Second Chambers will, between themselves, make short work of whatever measure of autonomy might have been otherwise possible in the provinces. It is to be hoped, however, that these very features of the new constitution will be most helpful in speedily discrediting it and finally wrecking it.

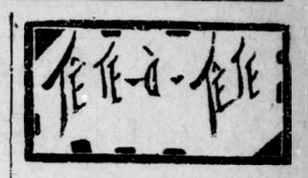
# PRESS VIEWS

## Sir G. Madgavkar On Bombay "Ordinance" Bill

Sir Govind's observations on the Bill are indeed capable of a much wider application. His objections are equally valid against all the various items of legislation, Central as well as Provincial, which aim at making emergency measures permanent and part of the normal law of the land, thus repudiating the rule of law on which a just polity must be based. Sir Govind, with his unquestioned authority and prestige, declares that he does not know and has not been able to discover such a law and procedure elsewhere in the world; and he does not mince his words in characterising this law and this procedure as "shocking in the extreme." He tears to tatters the excuse that terrorists and Communists must be put down by such measures, pointing out that nothing can justify a law which offends the conscience of the civilised world. We hope a protest, so sincere, forceful and authoritative, will not fail of its purpose and that the legislators of Bombay will give this pernicious measure short shrift.—Hindu."

## Boycott In Lahore

It is a happy sign the Muslim leaders are now realizing the folly of the boycott. Mufti Kifayat Ullah, President of the Ulema, has issued a statement against the boycott. Mufti Kifayat Ullah's is wise counsel and one's only grievance against him is that he kept quiet all these days when the boycott poison was spreading in the body-politic. Now even the Muslim papers of Lahore that were so much boosting Pir Jamat Ali Shah have begun to see the unwisdom of his teaching. One may hope that the Pir will himself cancel his mad mandate and make some sort of amends for it. That we believe will make it possible to end speedily the boycott on both sides.—"People" (Lahore).



**Oh, Democracy, What Untold....**

"Democracy requires the hands of the Cabinet to be strengthened, and in doing so, the members of the House need not heed sentimental objections. The present Act is the more necessary, in view of the coming reforms," pleaded Sir Robert, as he finally recommended the Special Powers Bill to the House.

Democracy "requires" anti-democracy strength!

But we do agree that the "present Act is the more necessary, in view of the coming reforms."

* * * *

"It is a piece of legislation," said Mr. Bakhle speaking against the Special Powers Act Amendment Bill, "which would interfere with the personal liberties and affect the legitimate activities of all."

Government members, however, were not convinced. And no wonder. Paraphrasing a proposition is no effective argument against it.

* * * *

Mr. Bakhle went on to assert that terrorism existed only in the imagination of the Government.

Which damaging statement the Government members should highly resent.

And, in any case, Mr. Bakhle is wrong because tenancy postulates the existence of tenement.

* * * *

Doctor Dalton declared at the British Labour Party Conference that if Sir John Simon had spoken four years ago as Sir Samuel Hoare spoke at Geneva Japan would have been restrained in the Far East.

Possibly, but Lake Tsana was not situated in China.

* * * *

Sir Stafford Cripps said that economic sanctions were inseparable from military sanctions.

This is quite true. Equally true is the fact that mere appeals to Signor Mussolini's sentiments of international morality, justice etc. are inseparable from the conquest of Abyssinia.

* * * *

Some one suggested that singing psalms to lions would not work in this imperfect world.

It is not known whether he was also thinking of the British Lion.

* * * *

The Italian Government has approached the "Human Cannon Ball" well-known for his daring feats in American circuses with a request for his services in Ethiopia, says a Press Report.

How fitting on the part of Signor Mussolini—stage name "Italian Government"—and how far-sighted of him!

* * * *

**Congressman's Complaint Against Policeman**

—Headline.

Has the Revolution arrived? For, this amounts literally to upsetting the present Order.

* * * *

"Indian politics to-day seems to be taking a most unedifying turn"—gem from Bori Bunder Minor.

We are delighted at the implied confession about yesterday.

* * * *

According to Mr. S. K. Patil Mahatma Gandhi is a great lover of art and particularly music.

Even the world's greatest man has a little weakness or so.

* * * *

Mr. Patil also declared that art was its own justification.

And artistes want others to regard themselves as their own justification.

* * * *

Shrimati Karmadevi—sorry, we mean Devika Rani, addressing a zenana cinema gathering suggested that "women should contribute their culture and abilities to this growing (cinema) industry whose power is spreading from home to home daily with increasing influence."

This is exactly like the broad hint preliminary to aggression on the part of a strong and dominant Imperialist Power against a very innocent and very helpless people.

And what is worse this accursedly imperfect world has no League of Nations—much less sanctions—to restrain this Power.

* * * *

**Surrender:**

"What attracted you to your bride?" asked the minister after the ceremony.

"Well, sah," replied the ebony-faced groom, "de fust time Ah seed Dinah Ah tuk er fancy to her—she was so good looking. Den, when Ah larned dat she was doin' steady washin' for sebben families, right den an' dar, sah, Ah surrendered."—

# League Must Prove Effective To Maintain Confidence

## NO BARGAINING BY BRITAIN

## Little Hope Of War Being Averted

### Germany Will Play Cautious Game Without Letting Herself Be Involved In Dispute.

**Official circles in London believe that should the League's efforts prove ineffective, it will inevitably lose the confidence of the British public.**

**FRANCE AGREES WITH BRITAIN**

**It is pointed out that Britain has never allowed Italy any scope for illusions, and that there is little reason to hope that the outbreak of war may be averted. France may agree with Britain that in case of sudden aggression by Italy, the League members should stand together.**

**ATTITUDE OF U. S. & GERMANY**

**Should, however, economic sanctions be applied, it is evident that the United States would not be inimical to action taken by the League, while Germany is likely to play a cautious game, without letting herself be involved in the dispute in any way.**

## NO QUESTION OF BARGAINING

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The report that Britain asked France what her attitude would be in the event of a sudden attack by the Italian fleet on the British fleet is confirmed in official circles in London.

It is stated that in making this inquiry there was no question of bargaining, and the tenor of the recent note to France is in no way dependent on receiving a favourable answer about the naval situation in the Mediterranean.

The question arose owing to a gap in Article 16 of the Covenant, sub-clause 3, which stipulates that all members should agree to stand together in case of isolated attack once the League decided on collective action. But no course is laid down for the intermediate period before decision is taken.

It is believed that France will agree with the British interpretation that in any case the League members should stand together in the event of such aggression.

It is emphasised that the recent note to France went as far as is possible for any British Government to go, as it is not likely that British public would welcome entering into detailed commitments about hypothetical cases.

Referring to Signor Mussolini's allegation that while Britain knew in January about Italy's aspirations in Abyssinia she did not make her attitude clear before Mr. Eden went to Rome in June, it is pointed out that since the Wal Wal incident in November scarcely a week had passed without Britain making quite clear her apprehensions about the Italian policy, especially its effect on the collective system.

**No Justification**

There is no justification for saying that British Government has allowed Italy any scope for illusions.

As regards the immediate future, it is pointed out there is little reason to hope the outbreak of war may be averted, but Britain will do all within her power to get the best results from the League machinery for ending war as soon as possible.

Britain does not intend to embark upon an isolated action apart from the League. She has played her part towards upholding the League in the present crisis, and it depends, mainly, on the part played by other Governments whether a speedy solution can be reached.

If the League has proved ineffective, it is inevitable that the British public will lose interest in it. It is therefore, essential that all Governments should play an active part, if the machinery for a pacific solution of international disputes is to remain intact.

Should the League decide on sanctions, they must conform two principles, firstly, that every influential country must be brought in, and secondly, they must not be rendered futile by the action of non-member states. This will be important, particularly, for the imposition of economic sanctions.

**Germany Cautious**

There is evidence to show that the United States would not be inimical to the League action, and Germany is unlikely to play anything but a cautious game, without letting herself be involved in the dispute.

Referring to the criticism that Britain has been stiff in the present crisis, while she tolerated the Japanese aggression in Manchuria, it is pointed out that it was impossible for the League to take action in Manchuria without the participation of Russia and the United States. But in the present case, the League is capable of dealing actively with the dispute, and there is no excuse for its holding back.

Lastly, it is reiterated that the British Government conducted its policy without regard to private interests. Britain is responsible for safeguarding lake Tsana on behalf of Egypt and Sudan, but the British reluctance to continue with the plans to establish a barrage on the lake proves that they are willing to subordinate this interests to the general, and more important demands of the League policy.

## FRANCE FREE TO REPLY

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, Oct. 1.

It is announced that the French Cabinet will meet on Friday afternoon. In the meanwhile, according to newspaper comments, it is impossible prophecy the French reply to British inquiry.

"Le Journal des Debats" opines that the reply is no way a foregone conclusion, and adds that France is absolutely free to reply. She has no intention of meddling in the Abyssinian affair, and while respecting the principles of the League "we believe in the present case we should not participate in the sanctions."

"L'intransigeant" is even more emphatic. It says that it would be fatuous deliberately to sacrifice the Italian friendship and plunge into an adventure from which we have everything to lose and nothing to gain, without receiving from Britain the least compensation.

## SECRET NEGOTIATIONS

ROME, Oct. 1.

It is learned on good authority that secret negotiations were held here between German economic commission and Italian government for increase in the purchases of German coal, but they have broken down because the Italian government wanted simultaneously to decrease their purchase of German manufactured goods.

The commission is insisting that these must at least be maintained at the present level.—Reuter.

## *Mobilisation Order Issued In Italy*

ROME, Oct. 2.

The long awaited civilian mobilisation order was issued at 15-30 amid the ringing of the church bells and blowing of factory sirens.

Shopkeepers hurriedly closed their premises and employees had two hours in which to don uniforms and report themselves for duty. The air was filled with martial patriotic music from the marching regiments and radio. A forest of flags appeared outside the houses.—Reuter.

## *Proclamation Of General Mobilisation*

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 2. (13-30 hours).

General mobilisation will be proclaimed to-morrow unless definite assurances with regard to Italy's intentions are received previously.—Reuter.

## *BALDWIN CONSULTS MINISTERS*

LONDON, Oct. 2.

While it is believed that the Cabinet at its meeting this morning found itself obliged to await further events at Geneva, there is reason to think that arrangements have been made for all Ministers to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency and in the meanwhile full authority has been given to the Defence departments to take such measures as might be required by circumstances in consultation with the Prime Minister.

In the afternoon Mr. Baldwin held consultations with all the three Defence Ministers, Navy, War and Air and also with Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Sir S. Hoare, Mr. Walter Runciman, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Sir John Simon.

Air Chief Sir Edward Ellington First Sea Lord Sir Ernle Chatfield and Mr. Vansittrat among high Departmental Officials also attended.—Reuter.

## *BRITISH CABINET MEETING*

RUGBY, Oct. 2.

Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare was received in audience by the King at the Buckingham Palace this morning. Later, His Majesty received the Secretary for War Lord Halifax.

## *ITALIANS BURN DOCUMENTS*

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 2.

The Italian Legation is sending its archives to the railway station, burning the documents in the legation garden.—Reuter.

## *COUNTRY CELEBRATES GANDHI JAYANTI*

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2.

The "greatest man living; Apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity; maker of the present age; and, a tower of Strength to the nation": These were some of the tributes paid to Mahatma Gandhi at a public meeting held in the Queen's Garden this evening to celebrate his 67th birthday.

Pandit Indra presiding said that the present decade could be rightly called the 'Gandhi Yug.' He paid tributes to Gandhiji's spirituality and referred to his works in connection with Harijan Uplift, cause of women and National language.

WILL HE RETURN TO POLITICS?

Mr. Asaf Ali speaking next said that Mahatma Gandhi's greatness lay in his steadfastness and loyalty to his profession and belief. Mr. Asaf Ali wished Gandhiji's return to politics on the eve of the Lucknow Congress as at the present time there was so much difference in the political life of the country that only he could unite all sections.

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, Pandit Nekhiram Sharma and others also spoke.—United Press.

## *Poor Feeding At Madras*

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Gandhiji's birthday was celebrated in Madras to-day.

The programme included bhajanas, processions of Congress volunteers and public meetings in various parts of the city. A number of poor were also fed. The Madras Corporation Council passed a resolution this evening conveying its heartfelt felicitations to Gandhiji on his attaining 67th year of his life and sincere wishes that he may be spared long to serve the country. The meeting then adjourned.—A.P.

## *At Rangoon*

RANGOON, Oct. 2.

The last day of the Gandhi Week was celebrated to-day in different parts of the city.

Two mammoth meetings, one under the auspices of the Sathistvananda Sabha and the other under the auspices of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee were held. The former one was presided over by U Chit Hlaing, President, Burma Legislative Council and the latter by Mr. Ganga Singh, M.L.C.

Speeches were made at the meetings, eulogising the services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi for the political upliftment of India and to oppressed humanity.—United Press.

## *At Allahabad*

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

The Gandhi Jayanti week concluded to-day.

A public meeting was held at the Mahomad Ali Park, Babu Purushottamdas presiding.

Glowing tributes were paid to Gandhiji's yeoman services to the nation.—United Press.

## *At Karachi*

KARACHI, Oct. 2.

The last day of Gandhiji's birthday anniversary was celebrated here with great enthusiasm.

In the morning prominent Congressites including Doctor Choithram Gidwani and others performed manual work by laying the foundation of the Karachi Congress House.—United Press.

## *At Calcutta*

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

For celebrating "Gandhi Jayanti" a largely attended meeting of the citizens of Calcutta was held this evening at the Holiday Park under the presidency of Mr. Moolchand Agarwal.

Mr. Satisdas Gupta and others addressed the meeting urging the people to follow Gandhiji's message in removing untouchability, establishing Hindu-Muslim unity and propagating Khaddar and Charka. It was announced at the meeting that during the "Gandhi Week" the Burra Bazar Congress Committee sold Khadi worth Rs. 12,000 in that area.—United Press.

## NO RELIEF YET FOR BRITISH TAXPAYER

### Must Wait For International Skies To Clear, Says Chancellor

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A warning that although the revenue was "buoyant," he did not expect to end the financial year with so large a surplus revenue in the past six months as the increase of expenditure as some optimists were counting on was uttered by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in his speech at the Bankers Dinner in London. He said it is necessary to set against the surplus revenue in the past semester an increase of expenditure which had already exceeded his expectations by nearly £10,000,000, without taking account of further sums being spent in improving the defences.

He was bound to bear in mind recent developments in foreign affairs which introduced now a source of doubt and anxiety at a time when progress towards recovery seemed making definite headway in a large part of the world.

Referring to the gold standard Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that reversion to it would mean that Britain was no longer able to adapt her policy in regard to price levels and cheap money to her own domestic requirements, while a renewed fall in prices would be even more disastrous to the Dominions and Colonies.

"It seems to me the time has not yet come when we can venture to tie our hands. We must wait patiently a little longer till the international skies clear and events are more settled and the dollar and franc can look one another in the face without a squint."—Reuter's Special.

## *SEARCH FOR MISSING "LOINA"*

MELBOURNE, Oct. 2.

Three aeroplanes are searching the Bass Strait for the missing airliner "Loina" which is 'en route' from Melbourne to Launceston with three crew and two passengers. The last message from her sent at 09-50 local time stated that she was near Flinders Island, visibility bad and that she was reeling her aerial preparatory to landing.—Reuter's Special.

## *GOLD FLIGHT TO U. S.*

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

No abatement of big capital movement to New York is discernible. Latest engagements of gold for shipment include nearly seven million dollars from France. It is now disclosed that the total since 9th September exceeds 40 million sterling of which 30 million have already arrived.

## *U. S. LOAN CONVERSION*

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

The huge conversion operation by the United States of the Fourth Liberty Loan is still lagging behind and hitherto only 826 million out of a total of 1,250 million dollars has been converted.

## *DATES OF A. I. C. C. & CABINET MEETINGS*

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, will arrive in Madras on 14th October.

According to the present programme the Working Committee meets on October 15 and 16.

The A.I.C.C. meets on 17th and 18th October.—A. P.

## *FILM AGITATION ECHO IN MOVING TRAIN?*

What appears to be an aftermath of the recent agitation carried on by a section among the Parsi community, against Parsi ladies taking to the screen, is stated to be responsible for a dastardly attack on a respectable Parsi gentleman who was travelling in a suburban train on the G.I.P. (Harbour Branch) on Wednesday evening.

It appears Mr. K. J. B. Wadia, resident of Juhu, was proceeding from Victoria Terminus to Bandra by a local train which left V.T. at 6-0 p.m. At the Masjid station, two Parsis, it is stated, boarded the same compartment.

While the train was in motion, the two Parsis began to abuse Mr. Wadia for expressing his views in favour of Parsi ladies taking to the films, and they are alleged to have assaulted him. Apprehending danger somebody pulled the alarm chain and the train stopped. Mr. Wadia was rescued by other passengers in the compartment. And the two Parsis got down at Mahim.

It is stated, that one Parsi who figured prominently in the anti-film agitation was present in the compartment, while this scene was created.

## *AMERICAN COTTON CROP FORECAST*

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

The "Journal" publishes the following:—

Weather: 60 point 9. Crop: 11,288,000 bales.

## *BELGIAN GOVT. & LEAGUE COVENANT*

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2.

The Government remained faithful to the Covenant of the League and the Treaty of Locarno, declared M. Vanzelland speaking at the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committees of the Chamber and the Senate.

M. Vanzelland denied that the recent visit of von Ribbentrop had any political significance. He added, they only touched general questions.—Reuter.

## *BRITISH LABOUR AND LEAGUE*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Mr. Herbert Morrison winding up the Labour sanctions debate emphasised that the League with all its imperfections was an incipient super-government of world and was the only good thing which came out of the great war. He contended, military sanctions could not be ruled out. If the League collaused on this issue, it was more less finished out indefinitely it would be discredited. He considered that all the crown colonies should be under the League that it did not follow that the British Crown colonies should no longer be under the British administration. "It may sound 'jingo' but I still feel perhaps the British are the most considerable colonial administrators of any Government in the world."

## *Karachi Medical Mission For Abyssinia*

KARACHI, Oct. 2.

In view of the impending Italo-Abyssinian war, a proposal has been tabled at the Karachi Corporation, that a "Medical Mission be organised and despatched to Abyssinia in token of our fellow feelings with that country in her hour of need should Italy invade Abyssinia.

The expenditure is to be met out of the Municipal Exchequer, minus voluntary contributions that may be received to the Mayor's Abyssinia Medical Aid Mission Fund for which the Mayor will be pleased to issue an appropriate appeal."—United Press.

## Martial Law In Bulgaria

### *Discovery Of Alleged Plot To Overthrow Govt. And Its Sequel*

SOFIA, Oct. 2.

Martial Law has been proclaimed all over Bulgaria following the discovery of an alleged plot to overthrow the Government and force the King to abdicate.

Many arrests have been made including that of Colonel Damian Veltcheff, leader of the movement to restrict powers of the King, and Todoroff, ex-Finance Minister. Some circles regard the Government's action as an attack on groups known to be pro-Jugoslav pro-French and to some extent pro-British and it is interpreted as marking a reversion of the Government to the former pro-Italian policy.—Reuter.

## *RELIABLE SIGNS OF U. S. RECOVERY*

### *Big Conversion Issues For Capital Reconstruction*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The revival of the capital construction of the United States is considered by the Midland Bank Review as "One of the most hopeful because by experience of reliable signs of recovery." Thus conversion issues by business undertakings during eight months totalled 1136 million dollars as compared to only to 283 million dollars in the corresponding period of 1934 whilst fresh capital issues amounted to 185 million dollars a compared to 128 million dollars.

The Review adds the total conversion issues which are often the first step towards the capital expansion is the largest since the war while it is also evident that legislation once thought to be crippling is not proving so obstructive as originally supposed. This view is supported by the recent re-entry of capital towards market and by leading personalities like Morgan.

The review concludes, danger exists in the possibility of excessive speculation in the country where the exercise of speculative restraint involves hardship owing to the natural ebullience of the population.

## *NO PACT WITH AUSTRIA*

BERLIN, Oct. 2.

The official circles describe the report of the offer of non-aggression pact with Austria as without foundation.—Reuter.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## EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

*INSPECTOR WADE—* *'WHITE FACE'*

IT'S BATEMAN'S GHOST!
WAIT A SECOND, MIKE — I'VE GOT MY FLASHLIGHT!
A MASK!-PAINTED WITH RADIUM TO GLOW IN THE DARK!
EXACTLY, MIKE!
THEN WHO WAS IT?— WHITE FACE?
WHITE FACE IT WAS, MIKE!—AND THE EVIDENCE HE LEFT BEHIND IS GOING TO CONVICT HIM!
EVIDENCE! — WHAT EVIDENCE!
HIS FINGERPRINTS ON THIS LIGHT SWITCH! GET ME A SCREW-DRIVER, MIKE — THIS THING IS GOING TO SCOTLAND YARD NOW!
9-11
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LYMAN ANDERSON

# Proposed Motor Taxation

## NEED FOR PUBLIC MEETING OF PROTEST

### *Our Readers' Views*

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle"

Sir.—Our City Fathers deserve the motorists' congratulations on the united stand they have taken in opposing the new Bill. I am, however, inclined to feel, that apart from the question of affecting the revenues of the Municipality, as is truly apprehended, the real issue at stake, may be the encrcachment on the rights and privileges of the Municipality, by the local Government, on affairs absolutely within their province and zone.

If the Bombay Municipality is entitled to tax all the motor vehicles, within the'r limits, in the shape of wheel tax, then the motor tax payers are entitled to certain protection from being taxed over again by any other authority, with'n the Municipality, for the same purpose.

The Bombay Government may be within its rights to raise the revenue by tolls, as and when a car uses their roads. The Bombay Government may go a step forward to declare all their roads 'out of bounds' to Bombay city motorists, except on payment of such penalty as it may deem prudent to impose. Two more toll bars at Bandra and Sion Causeways may serve their purpose. The question of legality or illegality of the revenue by toll system is bound to come to grip sooner or later, as happened recently in the matter of registration The Government will very soon realise that the motorists are now on their way to regain their lost consciousness, so far kept in the custody of the W. I. A. A. Committee, for the benefit of the Government. The outcome of the registration case has changed their outlook on matters affecting their purse and their self-respect. They are no more disposed to be treated like outlaws and subjected to the vagaries of the Executives.

It would be of interest to compare the strain on Bombay city roads with that of the Government roads, with the income of the two out of motor tax. Of all the transport in existence on the road, the motor transport is capable of doing the least harm to a modern well-built roads, such as we have in our Bombay city. With every increase in the motor taxation, the condition of the roads have definitely worsened and still we are asked and advised by the so-called Motorists' Associations to pay more money for the roads.

If the Bombay Municipality were to admit the Government's right to re-tax the cars, within the municipal jurisdiction, what would be the position, if two years hence, they took it into their heads to make a further inroad into the Municipal administration, in a similar manner, say for an immovable property—a super tax on house tax, I would, therefore, urge the Bombay Municipality, not to rest content by sending in a mere protest to the Government against the proposed new Bill, but to arm themselves with legal opinion to accept the Government's challenge, in case the Bill receives the sanction of the present legislature.

I would further urge the necessity of convening a public meeting immediately by the Mayor of Bombay to give a correct lead to the motorists and public combined and send its verdict to the Legislative Council now in sessions in Poona and it would be in the fitness of the occasion, to invite the President of the W. I. A. A. and the the members of his Vommittee and those 523 members who have voted in favour of the Bill, to see for themselves which way the wind blows. Yours etc.

X 4600.

### Mr. Tatachar's Expulsion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The expulsion of Mr. K. Tatachar from Secunderabad affords another example of official high-handedness.

The part played by Mr. K. Tatachar in the recent disturbances at Secunderabad was that of a champion of peace. He had at considerable personal danger averted what might have easily developed into an ugly tragedy.

But it is needless at present to enter into the facts of those disturbances. The issue in this case is plain and straight. There is no question of either a Hindu view or a Muslim view. It is a question of fundamental rights.

Here is a gentleman who has been ordered to clear out within 16 hours. What were the charges against him? Why was he not given an opportunity to explain his conduct? Why was he not openly tried? Does not the ordinary criminal law give sufficient powers to deal with fomenters of communal trouble? Why did Government wait for more than a month after the events? It is but fair to demand that Mr. Tatachar should be openly tried or the order against him immediately cancelled.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

### Public Schools In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the indulgence of your paper. Much has appeared in the Press recently on two all important subjects namely Public Schools for India and supply of Officers for future Indian Army. To my mind the latter depends on the former. It is good to see so much interest in the press on both subjects. I think there are a few important facts that need emphasis. Parents who wish to send their sons up for the Army Entrance examination for the Military Academy must decide by the time a boy is ten years old. He must give up ideas of the Matric or other syllabus and stick to the Army syllabus from the age of ten or he is nearly certain to fail for the Army Examination. A great deal can be done to help or hinder him in his holidays. A Public School education can give him the character required to make a leader in any capacity. The average Indian school will not do this and hence the latter will seldom produce successful candidates for the Military Academy. Tradition has a very great deal to do with these things or with making a public School. It takes two generations to get rid of old traditions and the same to form new ones. All Public Schools are necessarily expensive and any one knowing anything about them knows this must be so.

Parents have to make great sacrifices to send their sons to public Schools in England and that by many generations of this tradition may have helped from the desired type of leaders. India will undoubtedly have to do the same. I believe this school which costs rupees seven hundred a year is as cheap as a public School can possibly be run in this or any other country.

All Public Schools largely rely on endowments and the extent to which a school is endowed will to some extent affect the fees that have to be charged. The length of time it takes to form Public School traditions in a school depends to some extent on the numbers of teachers in it who were themselves educated at a Public School. The better the class of boy and teaching staff you get in the school to start with the higher will be the general tone throughout the school. Boys going to Public Schools in England have all been at "Private Schools" from age 8 to 13. There is nothing to take the place of the "Private School" for small boys in India. These are just as expensive as the Public School. The following are anyway essentials. House system, prefect system, properly organised games and sports of all kinds. It must be non-communal. Religion plays a big though unostentatious part in the English Public School and has always done so. It also does in this school.

It seems to me that the caste system out here needs to be thoroughly over-hauled. It is helping to keep India back as it has done in the past.

Much of worth and beauty in the caste system should be retained but some things need to fade away into the myths of the long age. You cannot have a successful Public School, Indian Army or Indian Nation if you have communalism, and this is partly due to the caste system. The worth or otherwise of a Public School education is not only judged by examinations but largely by the formation of character. Mr. Baldwin, the present Prime Minister, who was at school at Harrow has said he does not think he learnt much at school but any thing of value that he did learn he believes he learnt or rather picked up sub-consciously. He has one of the best balanced brains and is one of the finest leaders of the present time. I believe there will shortly be a great demand for young men who have been at Indian Public Schools in most professions in India. The Boys of India are fine material who I believe only need Public School Education and well ordered Homes to be capable of being Leaders and making India into a Nation.—Yours, etc.

M. C. COOLE,
Lieut.-Colonel.
Principal.
Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School.
Poona.

P.S.

It should be realized that Public Schools are not only for the sons of wealthy parents—rich and poor boys, the sons of the highest in the land and the lowest can and do all go to English Public Schools.

All such schools have a large percentage of scholarships for the boys of selected but poor parents. I believe one of the finest deeds a rich man in India can do for his community or family is to found one or more scholarships for boys at an Indian Public School.

## "BENGAL GROUPS WILL UNITE"

### Higher Circles Should Not Interfere Says Sarat Bose

PATNA, Oct. 2.

Interview by the "United Press" Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose who came here yesterday on a professional call admitted having been approached by some prominent members representing all groups to arbitrate regarding the disputes among Bengal Congressmen. He considered the chances of a settlement to be quite good if there is no interference from higher Congress circles. "With little charity and good will," said he, "I don't see why Congressmen should not settle their differences."

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE.

Asked to give his views regarding the acceptance of offices under the new Constitution Mr. Bose said, "I regret I can't do so. That does not mean that I have not formed my views on the subject. In fact I hold very definite views on the subject. But I have promised not to give expression to my views until I have discussed the matter thoroughly with a certain prominent Congressmen of Madras."

GANDHI SECRETARY STORY.

To another question as to whether he had read Mr. Krishnadas Singh Roy's letter to Gandhiji which was quoted by the Law Member in the Assembly recently, Mr. Bose replied in the affirmative and added, "But with due deference to Mr. Krishnadas I can't accept his estimate of men and things in Bengal. There have no doubt been several acts of violence in Bengal during the last few years, which make all right-thinking men hang down heads in shame. But knowing, as I do, my own province I think it is only the truth to say that the creed of violence is subscribed to by a very small percentage of Bengalis. I hope and pray that that small percentage will not come within the Congress under any pretence."—United Press.

## *SALVAGE WORK IN QUETTA*

### *Permits To Owners Of Properties Issued*

QUETTA, October 2.

The Quetta Claims Commissioner's press communiuqe states: General salvage will continue and on Thursday, October 17. will commence salvage work on the buildings lying between Hittooram Road, Surijganj Road and Haroon Road, Cinema Street, No. 211 to 414 (A). (This area contains Chuttar Bhuj lane and eastern part of Shams Shah Road).

Permits to enter Quetta are being issued to the owners of moveable property whose address is known. They are requested to reach Quetta and report to the Claims Commissioner not later than Tuesday October 15.—A.P.

## *Wounded In Jullunder Bomb Explosion*

LAHORE, Oct. 2.

A Report from Jullunder states that a Sikh was wounded by a bomb explosion and sent to hospital in the village of Ladharkalan. Police raided several houses and seized a live bomb and explosive materials from the house of the wounded Sikh and arrested his father and brother. A strong posse of police is at present posted in the village.—A.P.

## *Civic Guards For Dasara*

AMRAOTI, Oct. 1.

Preparations of the Civic Defence Force of Amraoti are in progress for the Dasara demonstrations. About 1,000 youngmen are being trained in platoon and company drills on the Berar Gymkhana grounds of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal.

Besides the main Branch, several tributary branches will take part in this year's Dasara demonstrations. A grand procession in uniform of the Civic Defence Force is being arranged on the morning of the 6th October and the demonstrations in drills, military games and sports will be given on the evening of the 7th October.—United Press.

# JHALAWAR'S FIAT!

### Ruler Issues Order Requiring Every Visitor To Take A Permit

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Sept. 29.

The sensation of the week-end in "Indian India" the 'fiat' issued by the Ruler of Jhalawar (Rajputana) placing certain restrictions on the entry into the State of British Indian subjects. Intending visitors, either on a pleasure trip or in the pursuit of their avocations, are required to be in possession of a permit, endorsed by the Foreign (State) Department, which can be had on application to the said Department. Any British Indian, coming within the meaning of the word "Alien" defined in the said order, found entering the State limits without the necessary "Visa" or fails to account satisfactorily for his presence, is liable to be deported forthwith to the British

H. H. the Maharaja of Jhalawar at work in his office.

territory. This decree has been prefaced by a statement of objects and reasons which appear to be as fantastic as the fiat itself. The imposition of the restrictions has been found necessary, says the order, to secure immunity from the virus of communal agitation which, fomented by outsiders, has of late been spreading in Indian States. It will be recalled a similar measure enacted by the Ruler of Bikaner last year had evoked a storm of protest from all quarters.

## RAMLILA DEADLOCK AT ALLAHABAD

### D. M. Refuses To Accept Agreed Communal Adjustments

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

Negotiations for the revival of Ramlila have again broken down. The District Magistrate is not agreeing to the revised time-table sent to him by the Hindus through the Muslim representatives. The District Magistrate did not regard this revised time-table which had the consent of the Muslims as satisfactory from the administrative point of view.

## *Indore Tennis*

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Oct. 2.

The following are the results of yesterday's Men's Doubles (Tennis) played at Yeshwant Club, Indore; Krishna Prasad and Capt. Dhanda beat Kaul and Desai 10—8 7—5. The Maharaja watched the game.

## *HARIJANS FOR U. P. POLICE*

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

It is understood that the U. P. Government has decided to recruit six Harijans in the Police Department. This will be the first batch of Harijans to enter the police service in U. P.

## *Trunk Call Constructions*

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

It has been decided to provide Cawnpore with most up-to-date Trunk Telephone Exchange to improve and extend the Lahore Automatic Exchange and install three channel career between Bombay and Delhi. As the order is just being placed for these works their execution will probably not be completed till next year.

The Madras-Nellore line will however be ready this year.

Rajkot.—The Thakore Saheb has issued a special circular prohibiting the subjects from attending any fair in the neighbourhood on penalty of Rs. 50.

# World Looks To Him For Lead

## CONGRESS MUST HAVE MAHATMA BACK

### City's Tribute To The Greatest Man Of The Age

**That Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest man born during recent years; that his weapon of Satyagraha had drawn world attention to India; that during the last twenty years, he had revolutionised the whole political atmosphere of India and that his gospel of Non-violence was the only weapon that would bring about World peace—were the tributes paid to the greatest living man on earth at a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held on Chaupati sands on Wednesday evening.**

**One of the biggest gatherings assembled on the Sea-face on the last day of the Gandhi Jayanti Week and one of the speakers remarked that it was enough proof to show that not only had Gandhiji not losing the love and regard of the people, but that it was on the increase day to day.**

The meeting was organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Loud speakers had been installed. The Volunteers of the Bombay National Guards were in charge of the arrangements.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, the President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, presided at the meeting.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in requesting Mr. Desai to preside over the meeting said that the citizens of Bombay had observed nine days of the Gandhi Jayanti in a way which would do credit to any city in the country. He thought that on the last day of the Jayanti, there could be no better man than Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly to occupy the chair and conduct the meeting.

MERE PRAYING WILL NOT D

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who rose amidst cheers, said that everyone must have been aware by now as to the purpose of the meeting. Throughout the country, Gandhi Jayanti had been observed with great enthusiasm. There were two main reasons why Gandhi Jayanti was being observed not only in India but by some of Gandhiji's followers outside India also. One was that India and the world looked up to Gandhiji to show the right way towards peace. Mere praying for such a man's long life would not be enough. Praise of such a great personality was bound to be there: it was usual. What the speaker expected was that on such occasions people should take a vow that they would try their level best as the footsteps of the great man. It must be remembered that Gandhiji's gospel of Non-violence and Truth and all the other things that Gandhiji stood for would live for a very long time to come.

SUBSTITUTE FOR WAR

The second reason was that Gandhiji had been able to bring about a revolution in the mentality of Indians. One strong man or nation to rule over another, and pride in it, was not a great thing. It was certainly a great achievement for a subject nation to draw world attention through the bold stand of its people under a great man, who had evolved a new weapon, which effectively told. Gandhiji had been responsible for an entirely new phase in Indian History.

Continuing Mr. Desai said that not long before, there would be war between Abyssinia and Italy and the Western World would be interested in such a war. But the people of the world were looking forward to the great personality in India who had evolved his new gospel of Non-violence. Some of the greatest philosophers and thinkers of the day had stated that the ultimate peace of the world lay in the lap of Non-violence, and the principle of Truth. Indians owed it to Gandhiji for being able to look at themselves and realise their own position.

GREATEST MAN OF AGE!

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, who spoke next, said that the whole world considered Mahatma Gandhi as the greatest man of the age. Indians should be proud to have such a great man amidst them. Such great men were born after intervals of centuries. It would certainly be the misfortune of the country if Indians did not take advantage of his presence amidst them.

Continuing Mr. Brelvi said that it was a known fact that Gandhiji had dedicated his life to the pursuit of Swaraj for India. From the life of Gandhiji, it could be learnt that nothing worth having could be achieved without sacrifice and that sacrifice alone would bring Swaraj to India. The personality of Gandhiji had been so magnetic that, it had attracted towards it many of the best men in the country like the late C. R. Das, the late Pt. Motilal Nehru and other leaders many of whom were fortunately still alive and recently Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

CONGRESS MUST HAVE MAHATMA BACK.

But the success that had been achieved by the Mahatma's movement, said Mr. Brelvi, was not due merely to the sacrifices and sufferings of leaders like Messrs. Nariman and Bhulabhai Desai. It was mainly due to the efforts of thousands of unknown men and women who entered the arena at the call of Mahatma Gandhi and made immense sacrifices for the freedom of the country. To-day the Congress, if not the biggest organisation, was at the least one of the biggest organisations in the world because of these sacrifices. Gandhiji had directed all his efforts towards making the Congress the greatest organisation in the world because he realized that if there was one organisation in India which would win freedom for India, it was the Indian National Congress. Hence it was quite essential that people should have him back to give the proper lead to the Congress and the country.

HOW TO GET HIM BACK.

If people wanted him back, the speaker felt, the one and only way was to strengthen the Congress by working sincerely the constructive programme of Congress and supporting effectively the Parliamentary activity of the Congress. The speaker referred to the letter of Mahatma Gandhi to Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta in which Gandhiji had stated that to support the Parliamentary activity of the Congress was the national duty of the people. The speaker did not wish to enter into the controversy whether Congressmen should accept office or not, but it was clear that Parliamentary activity of the Congress had come to stay and whether the Lucknow Congress decided in favour of or against office, it would certainly continue Parliamentary programme. That programme could only be successfully carried out if Congress secured effective majorities in the Provincial Assemblies and this could only be secured if the largest number of qualified men and women registered their names in the electoral roll.

NOT FOR COMMUNAL ENDS.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa from Karachi in the course of his speech said Gandhiji's life was known throughout the world for three things and they were "Dharma", Non-violence and Truth. The speaker gave several instances from Gandhiji's life to illustrate how Gandhiji followed his principle of Non-violence. The greatest weapon that had been given to the nation by Mahatma Gandhi was the weapon of Satyagraha. The weapon was such that it could never be destroyed. It might be kept in check for a time. The speaker felt that it was the surest weapon that would bring Swaraj to the country. He deplored that the weapon was being made use of in the Punjab for attaining communal ends. The weapon was never meant for use towards communal ends. By using it for communal ends, the worth of the weapon would be spoilt.

Replying to the critics, Mr. Sidhwa said that one could not be engaged in war all the time for years together. It should be understood that he was the proper fighter who knew when and how to fight and also when and how to stop. To those who jeered at the Congress regarding Gandhiji's retirement, the speaker said, that the critics should only pay a visit to Gandhiji to know what work Gandhiji was doing. He was devoting his time, day and night, for the removal of the poverty of the people of India.

HE MADE US FEARLESS.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that however much one talked about Mahatma Gandhi, one did not feel tired, nor was the listener bored. That was due to the greatness of the man about whom it was spoken. One of the greatest gifts of Gandhiji to Indians was the inculcation of the spirit of fearlessness into them. People who were of everything Governmental, were to-day bold and fearless. The celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti Week in Bombay had proved to the world at large that the love and regard of the people towards Gandhiji had not decreased even by an iota, in spite of his retirement from active Congress politics He was glad that the B.P.C.C. would be able to send a message to Gandhiji that the people of Bombay were behind him in his undertakings and were praying for the success of his undertakings.

WORLD LOOKS TO HIM FOR PEACE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that India was the oldest nation in the world. It had a most unique position amongst the nations of the world. The speaker felt that Mahatma Gandhi who did not belong to any particular caste, creed or religion was out to place India once again on the pedestal. While the nations of the world were thinking of conquering their neighbours by violence, the world was looking to Gandhiji for the establishment of world peace. After Buddha, no man had been born in the world as great as Gandhiji.

Mr. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. in the course of his speech said that the Gandhi Jayanti Week had been a huge success. All the nine days were observed by the people of Bombay, as a big feast. The Exhibition that had been organised by the B.P.C.C. had also proved a great success, and no less than 25,000 people had visited it within the last nine days. The B.P.C.C. had organised two big mass meetings during the course of the week, while there had been five lectures on different aspects of Gandhiji's life at the Jinnah Hall during the Week. Besides there were music concerts held at the Jinnah Hall during the week. All this went to prove that the people had not lost their love and regard for Gandhiji. On the contrary, there was proof of the fact that Gandhiji was being loved and adored more and more.

BOMBAY AND CONGRESS JUBILEE.

With a view to keep up the enthusiasm of the people, created by the celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti Week, the speaker announced that within two months the country would be celebrating the "Golden Jubilee" of the Congress. People of Bombay ought to remember that the Congress was born in Bombay in 1835, and the responsibility on Bombay was greater for that reason. He felt sure that Bombay would be second to none in celebrating the Golden Jubilee.

With the singing of Vande Mataram, the meeting terminated.

## *FIGHT AGAINST ANIMAL SACRIFICE*

### *Jain Youths' Success*

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 2.

With reference to the agitation started by the local Jain youths to stop the practice of animal sacrifice in the temple of Khainmai, the agitators, it is understood, have succeeded in converting the majority of the trustees of the said temple in favour of their movement.—United Press.

## *Scindia Marriage Negotiation News Contradicted*

(From A Correspondent).

GWALIOR, Oct. 2.

A news item has appeared in certain papers alleging that negotiations are believed to be in progress for the marriage of the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior with the grand daughter of H. H. Gaekwar of Baroda. It is reliably learnt that this rumour is baseless.

## *TO GANDHIJI*

(Continued from page 8).

invisible vital sap,
Nourishest the tree of our Nation's life,
And mak'st every bough, leaf, flower and golden fruit
Grow, sprout, blossom and come forth in perfect beauty, grace and joy,
Live, live thou to the full span of thy God-ordained career.
And accept the loveful homage the grateful people to thy revered feet bear.

# SCHEME THAT WILL RUIN KHADI

## Babu Sampurnanand On Wardha Economics

Babu Sampurnanand writes:—

Abyssinia and Shahidgunje have so thoroughly occupied our attention of late that we have not had time to pay any heed to the silent revolution that is being brought about in the Khadi world. It was Mahatmaji who brought this world into existence and it is he, who is now, by his new policy and programme, going, apparently to annihilate it. This is a matter of some concern not only to those who find in the music of the spinning wheel an echo of that voice of the Silence which only mystics are privileged to hear, but also to humbler folks like myself who have not succeeded in convincing themselves even of the political potentialities of khaddar. Most of us do not believe that khaddar will bring us even distantly near to Swaraj; nor do we believe that it will solve the economic problems of the nation as a whole or even of the peasantry. But we do believe that till a better economic regime is established, handspinning may form a subsidiary occupation for a large number of people with meagre incomes. And weaving, of course, offers brighter prospects as a regular occupation. But Mahatmaji has now persuaded the A.I.S.A. to adopt a course of action which will, so far as we can see, bring about the certain destruction of the khadi industry (and all that it stands for) which has been built up by fifteen years of sacrifice and patient labour.

YARN PURCHASE.

A circular has been issued that yarn is no longer to be purchased from casual spinners, but only from those who adopt spinning as their regular profession and work at it steadily for nine hours a day. This is clearly against Indian tradition and the experience of ages. Even during the best days of the Indian cloth industry when we exported the product of our looms to distant countries spinning was carried on as a secondary occupation. There has always been a caste of weavers, but a caste of spinners has never existed. Yet this is what is new sought to be created. The absurdity of the whole thing becomes still more clear when one learns that the wages paid for this nine-hours work will be the magnificent sum of three annas! I suppose one can make the scheme a successful one under famine condition ,but seriously to believe that it will be possible to find a large number of men who will work for nine hours at the spinning wheel—or is it the takli?—for this wretched pittance is to betray an abyssmal ignorance of the economics of our every-day life. Even if the thing were possible, it should not be perpetrated.

KHADI AND PATRIOTISM.

To recommend such a profession which will keep those who practise it permanently on the margin of the bare subsistence level is criminal; no less criminal would be the attempt to exploit the poverty and the unemployment of the people to build up a prosperous trade in khadi. But this is not all. Yarn is to be purchased only from those whole-time spinners who promise to clothe not only themselves but their families also in pure khadi. The net result of all this will be that very little yarn will be available and the price of khadi will soar up to heights which many of those who have been habitual weavers since 1921 will find it difficult to negotiate. Apparently the idealists at Wardha do not realize the limits set by such grossly material considerations as incomes and wages to the wildest flights of patriotic fervour. And, after all, patriotism and weaving of khaddar are not synonymous. Nor is this all. If my information is correct, a further firman is in preparation discouraging inter-provincial trade in khadi. If it materializes, the lot of those, particularly in the U. P., who want to stick to dear old hand-spun will be pitiable indeed.

MOVE TOWARDS MONOPOLY.

But the Wardha economists have not cared to stop even at this point. Whole-hoggers that they are, they have, with one stroke of the pen, converted the A. I. S. A. and its affiliated institutions like the Meerut Gandhi Ashram, into a veritable East India Company with the sole monopoly of the khadi business. Even before this, private concerns have found it very difficult to carry on the manufacture and sale of khadi. The A. I. S. A. was naturally unwilling to grant certificates to potential rivals and there are instances where it has deliberately tried to undercut its competitors. But now a better plan for smoothering competition has been adopted. After December 1931, no certificates will ordinarily be issued to private firms which have been ordered to cease purchase of yarn from 1st October and to clear all their stock by December 31. If any such concern persists in its desire to carry on business even after that date, it will have to place all its capital at the disposal of the A. I. S. A. which will take over full control over everything, including the maintenance and dismissal of the staff. If there is a loss the original owner or owners of the firm will have to bear it; if there is a profit, they will be entitled to a 6 per cent interest on their investment, the remainder being appropriated by the A.I.S.A. This means that practically all such concerns, some of which have been working for the last ten years or more will have to liquidate themselves. They have done yeoman service. Handicapped as they have been by having to purchase yarn in the open market against the competition of a well-organized body like the A.I.S.A. the cloth they have supplied has very often been better in quality, and almost always cheaper in price, than that supplied by the official monopolists. Now all this is to go, but its disappearance is calculated to raise the price of khaddar to still higher figures.

SCHEME TO KILL KHADI

I do not know what is at the back of Mahatmaji's mind nor am I in a position to say whether he gets really disinterested and frank advice from those who are in constant attendance upon him. But that they have evolved a very efficient scheme for killing khadi goes without saying. I only hope that either Mahatmaji himself or one of his lieutenants will take a generous step forward and move a resolution at the next Congress to the effect that the wearing of khadi shall no longer be obligatory on members of Congress Executives. To make the wearing of khadi a positive disqualification would be more logical.


*TO LOVE IS A VIRTUE, TO BE LOVED IS A RARE PRIVILEGE*

A beautiful and smiling face always brings you this privilege.

But you can never have a beautiful and smiling face unless your teeth are perfectly clean.

Clean then with

CALCHEMICO'S

'Neem' TOOTH-PASTE

It whitens the teeth quickly and effectively, removes the germs, gives healthy appearance to gums and makes the breath sweet and fragrant.

Besides the active principles of NEEM prevent diseases of teeth and gums.

Its regular use is the greatest safeguard of health.

*Use it regularly and judge by yourself its superiority over all other pastes.*

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MARGOFRICE

(Neem Dental Powder)

We have also introduced big FAMILY SIZE bottle of powder.

CALCUTTA CHEMICAL, BALLYGUNGE: CALCUTTA

Branch: Princess St., Bombay. 2.

**The Pupils' Own School of Vile Parle will stage a Gujarati drama, "The Frog-Pond," at the Royal Opera House to-night. On the left is a scene from the play, while the picture on the right shows two girls in a dance taught by Sjt. Saradindu Sinha of Santiniketan.**

# India Will Not Participate In Britain's Wars

## CONGRESS' DECLARED POLICY

### A. I. C. C. Must Take Steps Betimes To Forewarn Country, Says Dr. Pattabhi

MASULIPATAM, Oct. 2.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, member of the Congress Working Committee, said that the Congress Working Committee is meeting at Madras to dispose of various administrative matters.

The "United Press" representative questioned Dr. Pattabhi: "Then why the A. I. C. C. is meeting also?"

Dr. Pattabhi answered: It is usual for the A. I. C. C. to meet at least twice in the year. It met in Jubbulpore in May last, and there is, therefore, nothing extraordinary for its meeting a second time before the year closes.

Q.: What is the fun of War and State Subjects, coming up before the A. I. C. C. again and again?

NO PARTY TO WAR.

A.: There is no fun in it. The war question is not brought by us. It is Mussolini and Abyssinia that are bringing it up. But joke apart, I may say that this question of Congress and the country preaching against war and India's non-participation in any coming war is not brought up by us for the first time now. Ever since 1927, it has been brought up often and on. Those who are watching the progress of Congress must remember how Pandit Jawaharlal brought up this subject at the Madras Congress in 1927. And later this has assumed an additional importance on account of the gathering clouds on the horizon. Now, to speak of war need not be like the proverbial wolf or the tiger. So far, we might have treated it as a joke or phantasm. But to-day war is a much greater reality than ever before. Possibly, by March next, we shall be in a new atmosphere altogether. Then, naturally the question will arise if Britain should participate in the war and as to what India's position should be. It is no use trying to shape public opinion on the subject after once the hostilities have deen declared. There will be no chance for it. It is, therefore, necessary to visualise the prospect betimes and be forearmed as well as forewarned. Those who are for war are armed before hand. Those who are against war must take the warning before hand and also give it to those whom it may concern. We must frankly tell the Government that we shall not be parties to any war that may be coming and then you will see that the question assumes a certain grim importance.

COMPLICATED PROBLEM.

As far as the States' subjects are concerned, it is equally a complicated question. The Congress has defined its position time after time. The position has been recently summed up. Everybody has naturally a sympathy for the people of the States who are trying to evolve a workable formula, but there are fundamental difficulties in the matter which should not be left unsolved on account of any misunderstandings. The States' people want the Congress to assume a particular attitude. The Congress has defined its attitude sufficiently clearly. Whether the Congress should advance still further is a matter that should be decided with circumspection so that if the question comes up again, it will receive that attention which it necessarily deserves.

Question.: Do you think that the Congress should advance still further in this regard?

EVERYONE FOR HIMSELF.

Answer.: We need not anticipate further events. We have enough controversies now and need not add to their number now. But this much is true, that there is no such thing as difference between the people of the States and the people of the British Provinces. All are people of the country. Each tract of the country, British India or Indian India, must try to emancipate itself and when this is done the total will have a most enviable result. All that I can say is that British India cannot undertake to fight the Indian India's battle.—United Press.

## *Manilal Kothari At Junagad*

JUNAGAD, Oct. 1.

Mr. Manilal Kothari arrived here from Porbandar yesterday morning. He met some merchants, State Officers and pleaders who gave donations for purchase of Khadi for distribution amongst the poor, particularly Harijans.

Mr. Kothari left to-day for Veraval and Mangrol. He will return here to-morrow.—United Press.

## IN MEMORY OF LATE MR. GRIFFITHS

### Standing Committee Adjourns Sitting

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Wednesday without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the deat of Mr. G. I. Griffiths, Chairman of the Committee for the current year. A resolution of condolence was moved by Mr. C. W. E Arbuthnot, which was seconded and supported by Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Dr. A. J. Collaco, respectively in suitable terms. The Committee then adjourned till to-day.

## *PRODUCERS AND FILM CENSORS*

### *Bakhale's Resolution For Bombay Council*

Mr. R. R. Bakhale has tabled the following resolution which stands in the agenda of the Legislative Council at present in session in Poona:

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to investigate into the grievances of the producers and distributors of cinema films, both Indian and foreign, against the working of the Bombay Board of Film Censors and to advise the Government as to how to make this Board a representative and democratic body."

## *Centenarian Twin Peeresses*

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The Dowager Lady Lytton and her twin sister, the Dowagar Lady Loch, whose husband was once Governor of Australia and of South Africa, have celebrated their 94th birthday.

They are the oldest twins in the peerage and, it is believed, the oldest twins in England.

They spent the day at their respective homes, Lady Loch in London and Lady Lytton at Knebworth (Hertfordshire), and mutually congratulated each other by telegram.

Lady Lytton's husband, the first Earl of Lytton, died in 1891. Her sister's husband, the first Baron Loch, died in 1900.

## AMSTERDAM TO BATAVIA BY AIR

### *Prosperous Five Years Of Dutch K. L. M. Line*

KARACHI, (By Mail)

On September 25 it was five years since the regular airline between the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies was inaugurated. At the beginning the pilots of the K. L. M. were free to reduce the duration of the journey as far as they could in view of the safety of the flight. At present however such accelerations are no longer allowed; the journeys are carried out according to a fixed schedule of 5 1/2 days from and to the Netherland East Indies. In this way the time is spent on the ground is four hours longer than the time spent in flight.

In the course of the development of the Amsterdam-Batavia service, the K. L. M. always received the closed co-operation from sides, states the K. L. M. News, surveying the progress achieved during the last five years by the service.—It adds that K. L. M. always endeavoured to reduce the duration of the voyage as much as possible, especially by improving the ground organisation, accelerating the refuelling at intermediary landing stations and increasing the cruising speed.

24 MILLION LETTERS

During these five years 251 flights from and to the Netherlands East Indies were carried out by the K. L. M. The distance flown was 7,250,000 k. m. equalling about 180 times the circumference of the world 190,000 k.gs. of mails were carried which means about 24 million letters of an average of 8 grams. The amount of parcels came to 6,500 k. gs. and freight 38,500 k. gs. The number of passengers was 3,130 who together flew 14,500,000 k. m., a distance that would be travelled by 36,000 passengers on the Amsterdam-London line.

BI-WEEKLY SERVICE

When the K. L. M. changed over from the fortnightly service to the weekly one, the transport of mails increased by 100 per cent and then increased steadily from year to year. As regards passengers, in 1932 the traffic increased by 463 per cent compared with 1931, in 1933 it rose by 105 per cent and in the following year by 25 per cent.

After the introduction of the bi-weekly service the mail traffic has increased by 30 per cent, and the passenger by 117 per cent. It will be remembered in this connection that the distance of 14,500 k. m, is flown in 55 hours.

The K. L. M. continue training of pilots for the India line and also endeavour to engage some foreign pilots with good qualifications for a period of one or two years in order to be able to extend the European services.

LARGER SERVICE IN 1936

On the India route alone the K. L. M. will during the winter fly 126.000 k. m. more than during the same period last year. Another item is the maintenance of the service to Prague. An important improvement will be that the Amsterdam-Berlin service which did not connect with the London line, will do so this year. In the direction of London three services are in operation, two by K. L. M. and one by Deutsche Lufthansa. In the direction of Paris the Air France and K. L. M. each run one service.

Steps are being taken to handle a much larger service in the coming year than in 1935. This is imperative, says the report, as traffic is developing steadily both in Europe and in America. In this connection, it will be remembered, that the United States there are at present nine regular coast-to-coast services daily in both directions. These will probably be doubled next year.

The increase in air traffic in U. S. A. from January to June 1935; was 319.484 compared with 191.083 in 1934 in the same period.

India, the report concludes, is specially suitable for the development of air traffic as it is a land of distance with several metropolis, which demands a quick means of transport.

# Peasants Must Get Protection

## Govt. Must Save Them From Money-lenders, Says Assembly Group

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., Secretary of Peasants Group in Assembly, has addressed the following letter to the Home Member and Law Member to the Government of India:—

PEASANTS NEED PROTECTION.

"In continuation of my yesterday's interview with you in connection with the Amendment Bill to the Civil Procedure Code (Section 60), I am glad to be able to communicate to you the following resolution passed unanimously by the Peasants Group of 36 M.L.As belonging to all the different Parties in the Assembly:

'This Peasants Group of M.L.As. urges upon Government the necessity and advisibility of so amending the Government Bill to further amend the Civil Procedure Act of 1908 (Section 60) as to exempt at least five acres of wetland or ten acres of dry land of a peasant (be he a Ryotwari Landholder of Madras, Punjab, C. P., Bombay or an Occupancy Tenant under the tenancy legislation of N. W. F. P., Bengal, U. P.) from attachment for Civil Decrees, so as to place him in a position not dissimilar to that of salaried employees.'

As you are well aware, every cent of land apart from all other properties, of a peasant is at present liable to be attached whereas as much as Rs. 40 per mensem of a salaried employee is at present immune from attachment and you now propose to raise this non-attachable limit to Rs. 100 while proposing to do nothing to help peasants who, I am sure you will admit, are much worse off in every way than the salaried employees.

REMOVE HELPLESSNESS.

The peasants are everywhere deeply involved in debts and are even now getting into debts. They are not able to safeguard their own interests and need the protection of law very much more than their more intelligent and capable creditors who are indeed over-abundantly protected by the one-sided, Civil Code. The Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee as well as the Royal Commission on Agriculture have all laid great stress upon the necessity for suitable legislation for protecting the peasants from the money-lender. Every one of the officers from Mr. Darling, I.C.S., Punjab, to Mr. Satyanathan, I.C.S., Madras, who has had an opportunity of investigating into the problem of rural indebtedness has deplored the helplessness of peasants and the ease with which they can get into suicidal debts and there will indeed be few who will deplore any healthy curtailment of their credit.

In fact the cheaper and healthier 'Taccavi' credit supplied by Government under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Acts will always be available since the requisite instalment payments can be recovered as part of Land Revenue collections and as even this unattachable land can be attached and sold for arrears of land revenue or rent. Till now the complaint, made by every one interested in the peasants, including the Banking Committees and the Royal Commission on Agriculture has been that this 'Taccavi' credit has not been adequately resorted to, thanks to the ease with which the money-lenders have been advancing credit to peasants. The Reserve Bank of India and the Co-operative Societies are there to land short term credit and therefore the peasants need not have to suffer for want of credit for their legitimate and productive needs.

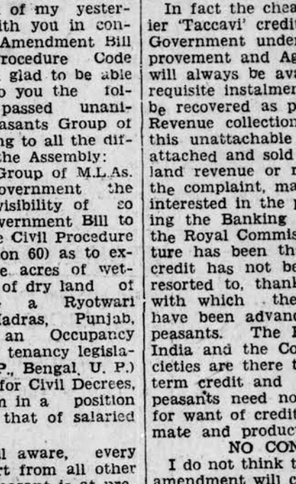
NO CONFLICT.

I do not think that the proposed amendment will come into conflict with any of the existing provincial legislation and even the debt Redemption Legislation of the Punjab, C. P., U. P., does not contemplate the alienation of all the lands of peasants for the clearance of their debts and this amendment does not come in the way of any instalment payments that may be fixed or in the voluntary alienation of land by the peasants themselves for the repayment of debts.

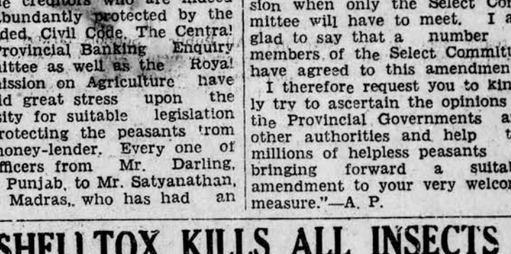
It will still be possible for you to try to ascertain the opinion of the Provincial Governments during the next three months and then suitably get the amendment drafted in time for the next session when only the Select Committee will have to meet. I am glad to say that a number of members of the Select Committee have agreed to this amendment.

I therefore request you to kindly try to ascertain the opinions of the Provincial Governments and other authorities and help the millions of helpless peasants by bringing forward a suitable amendment to your very welcome measure."—A. P.


SHELLTOX KILLS ALL INSECTS



The Minister for War is asked if the Government are aware that thousands of troops are being killed DAILY by




MAIN SELLING AGENTS: (EXCEPT SOUTH INDIA)

MULLER & PHIPPS (India) Ltd.

STK. 6.

# Latest Commercial News

## SHARP RISE OF 39 POINTS IN N. Y. COTTON

### Traders Keenly Watching Further Developments

### GOLD STRONG AND SILVER STEADY

### Wheat And Linseed Firm Owing To War Scare

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

On Wednesday Crossrates ruled quiet.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN N.Y. COTTON.

New York cotton showed very little activity with traders keenly watching further developments. The undertone was steady.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER STEADY.

London gold was firm but silver ruled steady.

WHEAT FIRM AND LINSEED BETTER.

Wheat ruled very firm on account of the war scare. Linseed was also better. Rubber and Jute were quiet.

SAGGING TENDENCY IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange was inactive as a result of uncertain political developments. Giltedged securities showed signs of giving way under some pressure.

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Oct. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 10.78 |
| To-day's opening | 10.80 |
| Difference | +.02 |
| To-day's closing | 11.17 |
| Difference | +.12 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.86 |
| To-day's opening | 5.94 |
| Difference | +.08 |
| To-day's closing | 5.94 |
| Difference | +.08 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 218

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 2.

In the absence of any definite trend of the European political situation the market showed very little activity with traders keenly watching further developments. Hedging was also restricted owing to the inclination to withhold supplies pending final outbreaking of hostilities.

Trading in March opened at 10-80 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. Prices improved slightly on steadier Liverpool cables and foreign and speculative buying but the demand was rather restrained owing to the uncertainty in foreign political situation as a result of which operations were small with very narrow movements although the undertone kept very steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.17 with a rise of 39 points.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 2.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (10.49/10.49) 10.68/10.65
January (10.54/10.54) 10.71/10.70
March (10.62/10.61) 10.80/10.80

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.87) 6.01
American December (5.78) 5.93
Egyptian October (7.94) 8.10
Egyptian November (7.97) 8.13

### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 212 and 213-8 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 213 with New York futures about 1 point up.

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/5, 67/7 and 67/11. The market was moderately active on some scattered buying but the enquiry was generally limited with operators awaiting foreign political news while later in the day there was some activity following steadier London cables. Prices closed steady at Rs. 67/7, 67/9 and 67/13.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/1, 35/1 and 35/1/6. The market was fairly active on scattered buying and covering influenced by steadiness of foreign exchanges and closed steady at Rs. 35/1/6, 35/1/6 and 35/2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Oct 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 6,398 cwts. |
| Linseed | 22,881 cwts. |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 221 cwts. |
| Gingellyseed | 379 cwts |
| Poppyseed | 396 cwts |
| Groundnuts | 7,721 cwts. |
| Castorseed | 217 cwts. |
| Rice | 15,189 cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 987 cwts |
| Cottonseed | 6,108 cwts. |
| Gram | 3,367 cwts |
| Joowar | 184 cwts. |
| Maize | 441 cwts. |
| Bajree | 124 cwts. |
| Coal | 1,055 tons |

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

#### Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.90 1/2 |
| To-day's opening | 4.90 1/8 |
| To-day's closing | 4.90 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.90 9/16 |
| To-day's opening | 4.90 1/4 |
| To-day's closing | 4.90 5/16 |
| Difference | —.00 1/4 |

FRANC RATE

London, Oct. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 74.44 |
| To-day's opening | 74.40 |
| To-day's closing | 74.44 |
| Difference | unchanged. |

## LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 2.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 1/4 and then moved slightly up to 4.90 5/16 thereafter fluctuating very narrowly.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.90 5/16.

Franc opened at 74.40 and then improved to 74.44 thereafter moving in a narrow margin.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.44.

### LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 2.

The market was steady.

| | Last price | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 29 3/8d | 29 3/8d. |
| Forward | 29 3/8d | 29 7/16d |

### LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 2.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-7 1/2) £7-1-10

### DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 2.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

### CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 2.

3-30 p.m

| | |
|---|---|
| London on Bombay | 1-6 1/8 1-6 1/8 |
| Paris on Bombay | 5.62 5/8) 5.61 5/8 |
| New York on Bombay | (37.13) 37.09 |
| Berlin on Bombay | (0.91 3/4) 0.91 3/4 |
| London on Shanghai | (1-6 9/16) 1-6 1/2 |
| London on Milan | (60.15) 60.06 |
| London on Kobe | (1-2 3/32) 1-2 3/32 |

### JUTE SHARES FIRM

#### Steady Undertone In Coals

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

In the Share Market Jutes ruled firm and good business resulted. In coals the undertone continued steady although business was on a limited scale. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were easier. The Share Market will remain entirely closed from October 4 to October 13 inclusive on account of Durga and Lakshmi Puja holidays. Following were the closing quotations.

Securities.—Three per cent new loan 1951/54 97/1, Three and a half per cent paper 88/4, Three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 102/14; Four per cent loan 1943 107/3. Four per cent loan 1960/70 105/8; Five per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 112 small odd lot; Five and half per cent Loan 1938/40 108/9.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 118/8.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 93.

Cottons.—Kesoram 3/9.

Coals.—Bengal 251 small lot; Burra Dhemo 2/10; New Beerbhoom 11/10.

Jutes.—Alliance pref 125; Albion 204; Anglo India 396; small lot; Auckland 199 small lot; Barnagore 137; Belvedere 331; Champdany 158 small lot; Clive 25/12; Delta pref 128; Delta ordy 528; Fort William 273; Gourepore 629/8 small lot; Howrah 47/12; India 289/8 small lot; Kamarhatty 478; Kankinarrah 403; Lawrence 442/8; National 21/13; New Central 308; Presidency 4/11 small lot; Union 427/3 small lot.

Teas.—Grob A 9/8; Hasimarah 2/4 small lot; Jutlibari 14/12; Manabarrie 225.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corporation 7/2; Bengal Iron 3/14; B. I. Corporation 3/8; Calcutta Ice 7/4; Bengal Paper ordy 94 ex div; India Paper Pulp 173/8; Balrampore Sugar 17/4; Buland 11; Cawnpore 34/14; Carew and Col 19/4 ex div.

Debentures.—5 1/2 per cent 1936/50 Calcutta Municipal 114.—A. P.

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 82 3/4 and December 78 1/4. Trading was very active on further speculative buying and covering influenced by warscare.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 2.

Chicago wheat opened very steady with December at 1.03 1/2. Prices advanced on speculative buying and commission house buying influenced by further unsettling news from abroad.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 2.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£230 3/4 buyers £231 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) £223 buyers £225 sellers. Weak.

Linseed (£17 7/16 buyers £17 1/2 sellers. Firm) £17 1/2 buyers £17 9/16 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/2 to £40) £39 1/2 to £40

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct. 2.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. Speculators sold. Market steady."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (2-5) 2-5
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/4) 2-3 3/4

JUTE

October-November New Crop (£17 9/16 sellers) £17 7/8 sellers.

Dunlop October (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

Lightning October (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (5 3/4 paid and value) 5 11/16 paid and sellers.

Jan-Mar. (5 15/16 paid and value) 5 13/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay October-November (£13 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta October-November (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata October (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (£14 paid) £14 1/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Oct. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rates at 9-0 a.m. | 7 4 3 |
| Rates at 12-0 noon | 7 4 3 |
| Rates at 3-0 p.m. | 7 4 3 |
| Rates at 5-0 p.m. | 7 4 3 |
| Rates at 6-0 p.m. | |
| Rates at 8-0 p.m. | |
| Rate at 10-0 p.m. | |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

#### Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 2.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat January | 4 10 9 |
| Wheat May | 4 9 0 |
| Linseed May | 7 4 6 |

The tone was steady

### WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

Moderate section continued to sell well.

Greasy Lower (0-8 1/2) 0-9 1/2
Greasy Higher (1-7) 1-7
Scoured Lower (1-7 1/2) 1-5
Scoured Higher (1-9) 2-1 1/2

### METAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct 2

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £35-2-6
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £35-3-9
Standard Copper 3 months £35-8-9
Electrolytic copper £40
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33
Copper Sheets Rs. 38
Tone: Firm

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 2

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 6/12/3; Highest Rs. 6/12/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/11/6; Closing Rs. 6/12.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 6/14/6; Highest Rs 6/15/4 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/13/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/14/4 1/2.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs 2/13/9; Highest Rs. 2/14/3; Closing Rs. 2/14.

## Stock Exchange Overshadowed By Italo-Ethiopian Tension

### WHEAT FIRM BUT RUBBER EASY

### Copper, Lead And Spelter Firm And Active But Tin Weak

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Stock Exchange was overshadowed by the Itali-Ethiopian tension. Business was reduced to a minimum but apart from some further nervous continental selling in Giltedgeds, price changes although downward were unimportant.

In commodities wheat opened firm in sympathy with foreign markets stimulated by international news and closed strong despite realising following reports about Argentine rains.

Rubber was easier on American advices and heavy Malayan shipments. Tin fell sharply following news of the emergency meeting of the committee be held in London to-morrow to discuss the shortage of stocks.

Copper, lead and spelter were all firm and active.

On exchanges the weakening tendency in sterling was again arrested by control intervention.

Wall Street opened easy.

### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct. 2.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed £92

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, September 24, £92
Wednesday, September 25 £93
Thursday, September 26, £93 1/2
Friday, September 27, £93
Monday, September 30, £92 1/2
Tuesday, October 1, £92

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 2.

3-30 p.m.,

Owing to political advices from abroad markets generally were very dull. Giltedgeds were weaker on continental selling. Industrials generally were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82 1/2) £81 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£102 3/8) £102 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109) £108 3/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/2) £112 1/4

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£102 7/8) £102 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/2) £111

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-3) 20-6
Marks and Spencer Splits (hare (4 1/8) 4 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 1/2
Musical Industries (25-6) 25-6
Princhin Johnson (39-6) 39-0
Imperial Chemical (34-4 1/2) 33-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (112-0) 111-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£78 1/2 Ex-Div.) £78 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (36-7 1/2) 35-3
University Ordinary (28-3) 28-3
Ford Motors (34-9) 33-7 1/2
Cable Wires (£6 5/8) £6 5/8
British American Tobacco (110-7 1/2) 110-0
Camera A (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (135-0) 134-4 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (17-1 1/2) 17-1 1/2
Distillers (90-9) 90-0
Bred and Dyers (8-0) 8-0
British Celanese (12-0) 11-3
J and P. Coates Ordinary (61-6) 61-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-10 1/2) 52-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 6-6
Western Limited Ordinary (17-6) 17-6
Inter Nickels (£30 3/4) £30 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£102) £102

### INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct. 2.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£95 1/2) £95

3 1/2 per cent India (£92 3/8) £92

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£111) £111

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114 1/2) £114

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£103 1/2) £103 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/2) £108 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-9) 23-1 1/2
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-6) 21-6
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 3/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-0) 55-0
Burma Corporation (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17 1/4) £16 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (53-0) 52-0
Rand Mines (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 3/4) £12 3/4
Goddar New (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
Moddar New (71-3) 71-3
Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 40-0
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (58-4 1/2) 58-9
Burma Oil (73-9) 73-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-7 1/2) 4-7 1/2
Shell Transport (69-4 1/2) 68-9
Royal Dutch (£25 5/8) £25 5/8

HUME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£46) £45 1/2
L M Ford (£17) £16 5/8
L N E R Defd (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£18 3/8) £17 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£132) £131
London Board G Stock (£100 3/4) £100 3/4

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 2.

The following were the closing rates:
General Motor (dol 46 7/8) dol 45 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20 1/4) dol 19 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 45) doi 44
U S Steel Preference (dol 110 1/4) unquoted.

## "GANDHIJI AS GOVT.'S POLICEMAN".

(Continued from Page 1.)

the dangerous political activities.

The speaker was at this point so harassed by interruptions that he begged to "seek protection of the Chair." (Laughter).

Mr. Vakil said he was one of those tilling a lonely furrow who despite "seductive songs of the siren" opposed the Bill in 1932 but now he came forward to support the measure because he was convinced on experience that its being on the statute-book was not dangerous.

After Mr. Vakil had taken his seat, the President inquired how many members wished to speak on the first reading. About 40 members sprung to their feet in respons to this query.

Mathematics was brought to the aid of the House when the President calculated that provided each member chose to speak about half an hour and considering that the House worked four and a half hours per day, the discussion on the first reading would take over five days.

Mr. Chaturbhai Patel: The Bill is important, sir."

President: "I need not mind if the discussion goes over the whole session. But I think each member should take reasonable time and avoid repetitions by concentrating only on the salient points."

Mr. T. S. Kennedy (Bombay European) supported the Bill in its entirety.

BILL, LIKE ICEBERG

Mr. L. R. Tairsee compared the Bill to an iceberg of which what matters is the part under water more than the part that is visible over the surface. The situation in the country seemed to be regarded as better than what had gone by. When Mahatma Gandhi came on the scene Lokmanya Tilak was deemed as good and now compliments are paid to Mahatmaji as the Communists have come out. Who knows that the Communists may become good with the advent of a Kemal or a Mussolini, asked Mr. Tairsee. When the Congress was at its height the millowners both Indian and European came to it. Now that the Congress is down they are having on fling at it. There was always opposition to any new doctrine in the beginning. Mr. Tairsee later read extracts from the "Spectator" of 1845 showing that Communism was rising in England then. The rootcause of such symptoms was economic distress. It was the economic policy of the Government that was responsible for the economic distress and the terrorism was only in the Government Secretariat. They might create Terrorists. They blamed Mahatma Gandhi but it is Mahatma Gandhi that had always stood between the Terrorists and the Government people. Mahatma was their policeman."

MAHATMA & "OFFICES"

President: I hope he accepts "office."

Mr. Tairsee: I say he will.

Mr. Chaturbhai Patel: What has the Indian Merchants' Chamber done?

Mr. Tairsee: My friend, if you have not understood it read it tomorrow. (laughter).

Mr. Turner: Are millowners members of your Chamber?

Mr. Tairsee: They are.

Concluding Mr. Tairsee said that all great events originated in the stomach and entreated the Government that the real remedy lay in seeing that the people did not have their stomachs empty.

The House adjourned at this stage to to-morrow.

## PREFERENCE TO GOVERNMENT DUES

### High Court's Important Ruling

### CROWN'S PREROGATIVE MODIFIED BY LEGISLATURE

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court decided an important point in dismissing the Government's appeal in a case.

The facts are as follows:—

The Collector of Kanara, received a claim from the Divisional Forest Officer for Rs. 1884 due from one Ganpat under the Forest Act. To recover the amount as arrears of land revenue under the Land Revenue Code, the Collector had Ganpat's property sold off.

MORE CREDITORS

Thereafter two more claims for money due to the Forest Department were put forward against Ganpat, and another on behalf of the Ankola Urban Co-operative Credit Bank. The Bank claimed a part of the money realised by the sale.

PROPRIETY OF CLAIMS

A question of propriety of claims then arose, and the matter was taken to court. The District Judge held that the Government's claim should have precedence over other claims. In appeal to the High Court, Mr. Justice Divatia set aside the lower court's decree and directed that the sale proceeds should be rateably applied, after defraying the expenses of the sale, to the payment of the Government dues as well as the Bank's dues.

An appeal from this judgment was now heard by Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia.

JUDGMENT

In their judgment Their Lordships said that under the Common Law the Crown was given priority, and this was not disputed. Section 137 of the Land Revenue Code gave to a government claim more extensive priority than that given by Common Law, since the section created on behalf of Government the right to priority over all debts whether secured or unsecured.

COMMON LAW PREROGATIVE

The question before the court then narrowed down to this: whether the Legislature had or had not interfered with the Common Law prerogative, so far as the Land Revenue Code was concerned.

Their Lordships thought that the Legislature had restricted the Common Law prerogative Section 151 confined preference given by section 137 to demands "for the current year." That, according to the Advocate-General, might lead to awkward results. But Their Lordships thought that where a section was clear, as it was in the present case, the court could not allow such considerations to influence its decision.

In the result, Their Lordships dismissed the Government's appeal.

## LIBERALS OUT TO "LIBERATE"

### Kunzru's Advice To Congress On Offices

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 2.

Addressing a crowded public meeting os the intelligentsia of Jubbulpore held under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Zakir Ali, on "Liberalism and what it means", last night, Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru said that without entering into details or controversy he wanted to say that Liberals also want to liberate the country and they are no less patriots than others. Stressing further on Council Entry and the office acceptance policy, Pt. Kunzru observed that when the Congress admitted the futility of the boycott of Council Entry and captured the Legislatures, it is better for it to accept offices also in the absence of any immediate programme.

Concluding Pt. Kunzru appealed to public to stand unitedly and work cool-mindedly for the emancipation of the country.

Pt. Kunzru left to-day for Saugor in connection with the enrolling of members for the Reception Committee of the forthcoming session of the Liberal Federation at Nagpur. Prior to his departure for Saugor Pt. Kunzru conferred with the local workers regarding the possibilities of starting a Seva Samiti Organisation here, and is reported to have met with a good response.—United Press.

### Mehsana Thakarda Deputation Meets Baroda Dewan

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Oct. 2.

The Mehsana District Thakarda community's deputation of 15 met the Dewan and urged the removal of disabilities and provision of boarding and scholarships. The Dewan assured sympathetic consideration.

## UPPER MOHMANDS SUING FOR PEACE!

### Jirgah Of About 300 Enter Gandas Valley

SIMLA, October 15.

A Jirgah of about 300 representing all sections of Upper Mohmands has now come into the Gandas valley with a view to enter into peace negotiations.

The Hostile Lashkars which recently reassembled in strength are however still in being west of the Nahaqqi pass and one or two brushes have occurred in this neighbourhood between the military patrols and enemy parties.

The work on military road for supply to the Nahaqqi camp is progressing steadily, the labour consisting mostly of the Afridi and Shinwari tribesmen.—A.P.

## WEAVER AND MANAGER KILLED

### Sequel To Burglary In Lahore Factory

LAHORE, Oct. 2.

The outskirts of the Shahdara Weaving factory at Lahore were the scene of a serious burglary attended with murder during the early hours of this morning. The raiders forced their way by breaking open the doors, whereupon the manager of the factory with a weaver offered resistance. The burglars killed the weaver on the spot and mortally wounded the manager who died in the morning at the hospital.—A.P.

### Efforts To Unite Bandra East Indian Community

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 29.

Vigorous efforts are being made to bring together the disrupted forces of the East Indian community. Dr. D'Monte one of the leading members of the community and the president of the East Indian Association took the initiative by inviting prominent members of the community to meet at the East Indian Hall to consider the ways and means of bringing about unity. Several speakers spoke at the meeting appealing for unity.

A resolution was passed whereby the E. I. Association was declared as the only representative body of the community.

### Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 2nd October 1935, tenders to the amount of £75,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d., were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 9th October 1935. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotments on Thursday, the 10th October 1935.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended the 27th September 1935 was £190,000.

# Fears Of War Boost Prices

## Italo-Abyssinian Hostilities To Interfere With Transport Of Indian Cotton

## EUROPEAN AND FAR EASTERN BUYING

## New York Cotton Prices Rise Over A Dollar Per Bale

### CROP PROSPECTS DECLINING

Bombay, October 2.

The new month brought ho pes of a rise in cotton prices. On Tuesday the New York cott on futures market was active and strong being influenced b y renewed fears of war and strength of Chicago wheat mar ket.

**TRANSPORT OF INDIAN COTTO N.**

It is feared that Italo-Abys sinian hostilities might interfere with free transport of Indian c otton which induced European and Far-Eastern buying. Spot houses also supported the market and there was absence of a ny hedge-selling pressure.

**AMERICAN CROP ESTIMATES.**

Crop prospects are declining and private estimates received by us show some decrease in th e total yield as a result of unfavourable weather experienced during the last month over the American cotton belt.

**LITTLE COTTON UNDER LOAN.**

The Commodity Credit Cor poration reports that only about 2,500 bales have so far came un der the ten-cent. loan.

**INDIAN CROP IS NOT YET MAD E.**

There exists a belief that A merican cotton prices are comparatively cheap but it will not be out of place to remember that the statistical position of Indian cotton is very strong and our cotton crop is not yet made.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on favourable conditions in dry goods trade and foreign buying influenced by renewed fears of War there was considerable general buying and southern hedge selling was very light.

The market opened at a rise of 9 points with March 10.62. There was scattered selling which resulted in a small decline of 2 points and March was quoted 10.60 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was steady and continuous buying throughout the session and the market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 25 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points at 11.05c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm with improved buying the market closed at a rise of 20 points with Spot cotton prices 20 points up at 10.85c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cottcn futures market opened at a rise of one point with March 5.81. There was Continental Bombay and trade buying which absorbed light hedge selling. Later on there was good trade calling and short covering on good New York advices. The undertone of the market was firm and prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and finally closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.27d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 6 points. At the close October was quoted 5.18, January 4.97 and March 4.97.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was active demand for Sakels which ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 11 points. Spot Sakel cotton prices declined one point at 8.42. Uppers futures advanced 7 to 6 points and Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 7.08d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on long liquidation. There was a limited turnover but Sakels displayed weakness owing to absence of support. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 14 to 8 points while Ashmouni futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher.

WAR FEARS.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The market was active and strong being influenced by renewed fears of war, and the strength of other commodities especially wheat.

Far-Eastern and Continental buying was very much in evidence on the assumption that an out-break of hostilities would interfere with the transport of Indian cotton and attention would be turned to American. Trade buying was more active whilst hedge-selling diminished.

The Commodity Credit Corporation reports that only about 2500 Bls have so far come under the 10 cent loan.

As we emphasised yesterday, American prices seem reasonable and we strongly recommend those of our friends wishing to buy on political grounds to do so in American rather than in Indian.

PRIVATE CABLES

**N. Y. Mar. highest 10.78 plus .25 (3 p.m.); lowest 10.60 plus .07 (10-6 a.m.)**

**Liverpool March highest 5.86 plus .06; lowest 5.81 plus 0.**

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Hedging surprisingly light Southern basis firm. Sentiment influenced by European political fears.

New York: War rumours. Heavy buying by trade. Crop prospects declining. Feeling in favour of cotton is increasing.

New York: Market covering. Commission House buying. Foreign demand. Hedges light.

New York: Fear Italo-Abyssinian hostilities may interfere with transport of Indian cotton, inducing European and Far Eastern buying. American cotton looks relatively cheap.

New York: Improved demand attributed to renewal of fears of War. Spot houses buying. No pressure to sell. Feeling in favour of cotton is increasing.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have sent the following cable:

Our estimate as on October 1st is 11,755,000 bales, condition 64.9 per cent yield per acre 196. 1 pounds and ginnings 4,520,000 bales. War buying Total of hedge sales small. We favour purchases.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

No precipitation; weather much colder Eastern Belt. Forecast: Entire Belt generally fair; slightly cooler.

New York market advanced on covering and Wall Street buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, October 1

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 10.67+24 |
| January | 10.71+24 |
| March | 10.78+25 |
| May | 10.85+25 |
| July | 10.82+18 |
| Middling Spot | 11.05+25 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, October 1

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 10.66+22 |
| December | 10.60+20 |
| January | 10.63+20 |
| Middling Spot | 10.85+20 |

NEW YORK.
New York, October 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| New York 10-55 A.M.— | |
| Decembe | 10.55 |
| January | — |
| March | 10.67 |
| New York Noon Call— | |
| December | 10.52 |
| January | 10.56 |
| March | — |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, October 1

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U. S. ports | 21,000 |
| Day's exports to Great Britain | 28,000 |
| Day's exports to the continent. | 15,000 |

## BULLISH WHEAT NEWS

Bombay, Oct 2

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

News of Wheat and Flaxseed from Argentine very bullish.

## MONEY MARKET

### Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct 2

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Oct May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Near
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Forward

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 273 1/4
Banks selling T T 271 1/4
Banks buying T T 268 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 559
Banks buying D D 569

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/4
Banks buying T T 77 3/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 138

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 105

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.90 3/8 1st instant
Hongkong/London 2/0 15/16 2nd instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 5/8 2nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 2nd instant
Java/London 7.23 2nd instant
London/Paris 74.44 1st instant
London/Belgium 29.05 1st instant
London/Switzerland 15.06 1/2 1st instant
London/Italy 60.12 1st instant
London/Berlin 12.19 1st instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 1st instant
London/New York 4.90 9/16 1st instant
London/Amsterdam 7.24 1/2 1st instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near. Steady forward.

Gold £7-1-6 1/2 30th ultimo; £7-1-7 1/2 1st instant

Silver London Ready 29 5/16 30th ultimo 29 3/8 1st instant

Silver London Forward 29 5/16 30th ultimo; 29 3/8 1st instant

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 30th ultimo 65 5/8 1st instant

London discounts 3 mos 3/4 per cent 30th ultimo 11/16 per cent 1st instant

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 30th ultimo 3/4 per cent 1st instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, October 1.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate to 5/8 per cent. 11/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, October 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. London on — | |
| New York closing rate. | 4.90 9/16 |
| Paris | 74.44 |
| Berlin | 12.19 |
| Madrid | 35.91 |
| Amsterdam | 7.24-1/2 |
| Brussels | 29.05 |
| Milan | 60.12 |
| Berne | 15.06-1/2 |
| Prague | 118.62 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, October 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 5.93+07 |
| November | 5.84+05 |
| December | 5.84+08 |
| January | 5.84+07 |
| February | 5.85+07 |
| March | 5.86+07 |
| April | 5.86+06 |
| May | 5.87+06 |
| June | 5.87+06 |
| July | 5.87+06 |
| August | 5.84+05 |
| September | 5.81+05 |
| October 1936 | 5.77+04 |
| Middling Spot | 6.27—05 |

To-day's 10 12 A. M. Quotations

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 5.79 |
| March | 5.81 |

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, October 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach— | |
| Fully Good (Good Staple) | 5.29 |
| Fine (Good Staple) | 5.44 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) | 5.59 |
| Oomra— | |
| Fine (No. 1 Staple) | 5.21 |
| Superfine (No.1 Staple) | 5.56 |
| Choice (No. 1 Staple) | 5.51 |
| Bengal— | |
| Good | 3.97 |
| Fully Good | 4.07 |
| Fine | 4.19 |
| Scinde— | |
| Fully Good | 4.07 |
| Fine | 4.19 |
| Superfine | 4.31 |

LINSEED OIL
London, October 1.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt—
October sellers 25/3.
Jan./April sellers 26/1-1/2.

## AMERICAN COTTON CROP

### Private Crop Estimate

**Messrs. Schwaback & Co., New York, estimate crop 11,755,000 bales. Condition 64.9 per cent. of normal yield per acre 196.1 lbs. and ginnings 4,520,000 bales. Last month their estimate was 12,016,000 bales and condition 65 per cent.**

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct 2

The local gold market was quiet but steady with a limited enquiry. The silver market was dull and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas two in the absence of any important business. The market is likely to be influenced by variations in Dollar Exchange but it seems that local operators are not inclined to take any interest in the near future. Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day at 1-6 3/.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready silver | 67 5 0 |
| Aso delivery | 67 6 0 |
| Kartak delivery | 67 10 0 |
| Ready gold | 35 1 0 |
| Aso delivery | 35 1 3 |
| Kartak delivery | 35 1 6 |

## MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Oct 1

October 66.30 plus 10
December 66.35 —05
March 66.95 —03

LONDON SILVER.
London, October 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Market | Steady |
| Spot | 29-3/8 |
| Forward | 29 3/8 |

LONDON GOLD.
London, October 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Bars, Fine per oz. | £7-1--71/2 |

LONDON METALS.
London, October 1.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | 49-1/2 |
| Yellow Metal | 41-1/8 |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands | 16-1/8 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge | 12-3/4 |
| Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B. | 230 |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, October 1

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. | 66-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later | 78 1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later | 92 |
| Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55 | 111 |
| Consols 2-1/2 per cent. | 81 3/4 |
| Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. Loan 1961 | 102-5/8 |
| War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952 | 103-1/8 |
| Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 | 112 1/2 |
| Victory Bonds 4 per cent. | 111-1/4 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. and China | 13 |
| Hongkong and Shangha Bank London Reg. | 105 |
| National Bank of India | 41-1/2 |
| P & O. Banking Corporation. | 10 |

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, October 1

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta
Oct/Nov., nominal per cwt. 6/6.
C & F Bombay :—
Oct./Nov. sellers per cwt. 6/3
C & F Karachi :—
Oct./Nov. sellers per cwt. 6/3

SEEDS.
London, October 1.

Linseed La Plata Hull o.i.f. ton
Oct. sellers £10-12-6.
Linseed Calcutta London, o.i.f. ton
Oct./Nov. sellers £12-15-0.
Linseed Bombay London, o.i.f. ton
Oct./Nov. sellers £13-0-0.
Rapeseed Coria Hull/Con't o.i.f. ton
Oct./Nov. sellers £15-15-0.
Castorseeds Bombay o.i.f. ton Oct./Nov. sellers £12-17-6

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, October 1.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels Nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels October/November sellers 29/3.
South Australian (wheat) Parcels Oct. sellers 31/0

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York October 1.

Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality 6.1/2.

LONDON RUBBER
London, October 1.

Smoked sheet standard rubbed per lb., sellers 5-3/4.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, October 1

| | |
|---|---|
| October 1935 | 8.03 |
| November 1935 | 8.06 |
| January 1936 | 7.90 |
| March 1936 | 7.83 |
| May 1936 | 7.79 |
| July 1936 | 7.78 |
| October | 7.78 |
| F. G. F. Spot | 8.42 |

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 2

Following a sharp rise of 25 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 211/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 212/4 on covering by shorts. Later on there was some realising which depressed prices to Rs. 211/4. The undertone of the market was firm:—

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 8 points and the local market improved to Rs. 212/12. The market was very steady at this level with a moderate business. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 212 12 0 |
| Oomra D/J. | 194 12 0 |
| Bengal D/J. | 148 0 0 |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Oct. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 164/165 |
| Bengal Fine | 157/159 |
| Bengal F.G. | 153/154 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 157/159 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 153/154 |
| Wardha-Hingt | 212/214 |
| Nagpur Savner | 214/216 |
| Pundhurna | 207/209 |
| Yeotmal | 207/209 |
| Arvi | 207/209 |
| Ellichpur | 204/207 |
| Berar | 204/207 |
| Khamgaon | 204/207 |
| Mulkapur | 202/204 |
| Khandesh | 202/204 |
| Jalna/Sailu | 202/204 |
| Burwah Sanavad | 202/204 |
| Broach Fine | 231/236 |
| Punjab/American | 236/241 |
| Punjab/American mix | 221/226 |
| Cambodia | 291 |
| Cambodia 2nd crop | 251/256 |
| Compta Good | 256/261 |
| Bagalkot | 241/246 |
| Western | 241/251 |
| Kampala | 349 |
| Busoga | 348 |
| Jinja | 335 |
| New Manza | 319 |

## WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST: Generally fair, local showers in Florida warmer.

CENTRAL: Generally fair, temperature falling; Loussiana fair in places but mostly unsettled.

WEST: Partly cloudy to unsettled.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 2.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 54 | 730 |
| Central India | ... | 1,057 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 105 | 636 |
| Berar | ... | 615 |
| Central Provinces | ... | 66 |
| Total Oomras | 159 | 3,101 |
| Dholera | ... | 2,418 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 116 | 654 |
| Rajputana | 108 | 1,545 |
| Sind-Punjab | 266 | 2,579 |
| Broach | 57 | 353 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | ... | 864 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 339 | 2,107 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | ... | 845 |
| American | ... | 1,165 |
| Egyptian and African | 51 | 20,159 |
| Total | 1,096 | 35,790 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st. Sept. to 26th Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 537 | 18,337 |
| Japan and China | 2,377 | 48,775 |
| Coast Ports | ... | 1,115 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 11,248 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan | ... | 5,360 |
| Total | 2,914 | 84,835 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| F.P. Bales. | 1935-36 | 1934-35 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 1-10-35 | 1551000 | 1245000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 1-10-35 | 29000 | 44000 |
| Exports to date 1-10-35 | 659000 | 696000 |
| Stock at Ports 27-9-35 | 1808000 | 2791000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 27-9-35 | 1610000 | 1440000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 27-9-35 | 428000 | 967000 |
| Visible Supply 27-9-35 | 4189000 | 5785000 |
| Quantity in sight 27-9-35 | 2423000 | 1799000 |
| Quantity out of sight 27-9-35 | 1340000 | 1332000 |

## LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 1

October s. 6.0 3/4d plus 1 1/8d
December s. 6.4 7/8 plus 1 3/8d
March s. 6.1 1/2 plus 1d.

## NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct 1

December 2.54—03
March 2.12—01
May 2.15—02
July 2.20—01

## BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Oct 1

Groundnut oil ready Rs. 4/10
Kartak Rs. 4/8
Jotta Rs. 0/4
Maha Rs. 4/7/3
Jotta Rs. 0/8
Badlo Rs. 0/0/3
Groundnut ready Rs. 2/10/6
January Rs. 2/8
Sutar Aso tejimandi settled at Rs. 100
Magsar Rs. 101/12
Jotta Rs. 4
Badlo Rs. 0/12
Sugar Rs 4/13/9
Shipment Rs. 3/15/9 to 4/4
Corrugate Rs. 9/6
Market tone unsteady due to rumours.

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dollars |
|---|---|
| Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A | 29 |
| Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P | 31 |
| Electric Bond Common | 11 |
| Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd | 55 |
| Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd | 82 |
| American Tel and Tel | 138 |
| Western Union Telg | 48 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 45 |
| New York Central | 22 3/4 |
| Baltimore and Ohio R R | 15 |
| Union Pacific R R | 98 |
| New Y New Heaven Hartford | 9 |
| United States Steel | 44 1/2 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 30 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 19 1/2 |
| Kennecott Copper | 24 |
| International Harvestor | 58 |
| Eaton Mfg | 29 |
| Western Electric Inst | 18 |
| General Motor | 46 |
| Packard Motor | 5 |
| Kelvinators | 13 |
| U S Rubber | 13 |
| Atlantic Refining | 21 |
| Socony | 11 |
| Hiram Walker | 25 |
| Du Pont de Nemours | 126 |
| General Foods | 32 |
| Chase Bank | 29 1/4 |
| National City Bank | 27 3/4 |
| Amr Celanese | 27 |

Market selling due to renewed fears of war.

Total business 1 1/2 million

## SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, October 2.

The local Share Bazaar was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. There was some inquiry for Tata Steel Second Preference Shares which improved to Rs. 143. British-Burma Petrol Shares were also in good inquiry, and prices improved to Rs. 3|3. Government paper was quiet but steady at Rs. 88|11.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay: Oct. 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Advance | 301 4 |
| 500 | Bombay Cotton | 40 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Dyeing | 716 6 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 100 0 |
| 100 | Century | 213 12 |
| 100 | Central | 240 0 |
| 100 | Colaba | 116 4 |
| 100 | Coorla | 95 0 |
| 250 | David | 60 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 360 0 |
| L. E. D. Sassoon | | 0 3 0 |
| 100 | Finlay | 103 2 |
| 100 | Gokak | 163 12 |
| 100 | Hindustan | 1655 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 65 0 |
| 100 | Kohincor | 176 10 |
| 100 | Khatau | 72 8 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 755 0 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 612 8 |
| 100 | Madhavji | 5 0 |
| 250 | Madras United | 40 0 |
| 1000 | Madhavji | 750 0 |
| 250 | Model | 50 0 |
| 50 | Mysore | 100 0 |
| 200 | New Great | 120 0 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | 51 4 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 305 0 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 35 0 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 2275 0 |
| 50 | Simplex | 66 4 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 129 6 |
| 100 | Swan | 80 0 |
| 25 | Tata | 3 0 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1270 0 |
| 1000 | Western | 750 0 |

BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Reserve Bank | 117 12 |
| 50-100 | Baroda | 98 12 |
| 25-50 | Central | 32 0 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1470 0 |
| 125-500 | Im. Con. | 358 12 |
| 50-100 | India | 120 0 |
| 5 | Union | 5 5 |

CEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bundi | 34 12 |
| 70 | Gwalior | 111 4 |
| 160 | Indian | 462 10 |
| 40 | Katni Def. | 1960 0 |
| 100 | Katni Ord. | 360 0 |
| 70 | Okha | 258 12 |
| 70 | Punjab | 23 2 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 490 0 |
| 70 | United | 121 0 |

INSURANCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 11 2 |
| 15-75 | New India | 33 0 |
| 200 | Oriental | 4200 0 |
| 10-100 | Vulcan | 6-13 |

ELECTRIC

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad Old | 147 8 |
| 100 | Andhra Valley | 1552 4 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 10 2 |
| 50 | Bombay Tram | 141 4 |
| 100 | Bombay Suburban | 177 8 |
| 10 | Broach | 11 14 |
| 100 | Karachi | 218 12 |
| 100 | Poona | 218 12 |
| 100 | Surat | 195 0 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 160 0 |
| 1000 | Tata Power | 1452 8 |

RAILWAYS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 350 0 |
| 100 | Amr. Patty | 121 8 |
| 100 | C Province | 87 0 |
| 100 | Dhond Baramati | 97 8 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 71 8 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 93 0 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 91 0 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunge | 89 8 |
| 500 | Tapty Valley | 755XD |

MININGS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 29 0 |
| 30 | Tata Steel Def. | 497 8 |
| 75 | Tata Steel Ord | 129 5 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Alcock | 162 8 |
| 50 | Belapur Sugar | 313 6 |
| 150 | Bombay Steam | 305 10 |
| 125 | Bombay Burma | 342 8 |
| 50 | Bombay Burma Conty. | 120 0 |
| 8sh. | Br. B. Petrol | 3 3 |
| 100 | Bombay Telephone | 102 12 |
| 100 | Indian Bleaching | 98 12 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Defd. | 525 0 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Ordy. | 487 8 |
| 1000 | Port Canning | 611 4 |
| 15 | Scindia | 11 9 |
| 30 | Premier Construction | 74 12 |
| 25 | Tata Oil | 15 4 |

PREFERENCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | p.c. Andhra Valley X.D. | 1,360 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Bombay Steam | 297 8 |
| 7 | p.c. Bombay Trams | 82 0 |
| 5 | p.c. Central India | 525 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 1st. | 131 4 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 2nd | 137 8 |
| 7 1/2 | p.c. Punjab Cement | 14 4 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 139 6 |
| 7½ | p.c. Tata Power | 1400 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 178 12 |
| 7-1\|2 | p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 143 0 |
| 5 1\|2 | p.c. Tata Mill | 13 0 |
| 7 | p.c, Vishnu | 647 8 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 2

3 per cent 1951/54 97
3 per cent 1941 101/14.
3 1/2 per cent G P N 88/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/14
4 per cent 1943 107
4 per cent 1960/70 105/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8

TAX FREE.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 116/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/10
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 100/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 101/0
4 per cent M. Deb 1974 101
5 per cent M. Deb 1959 111/8
6 per cent M. Deb 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 88/10 and declined to Rs. 88/6. At this level there was good enquiry and prices advanced to Rs. 88/11.

## INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 1

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 92
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 103 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 106
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 111
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 114 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 103 1/4
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100 1/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New £3 dis.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 81 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 102 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 103 1/8

## SALES OF INTERMEDIATE BILLS DISCONTINUED

The sale of Intermediate Treasury Bills has been discontinued until further notice.

## ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Oct 1

October 13.82 plus 11
November 13.94 plus 01

## CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 1

December 1.02 3/4 plus 3 1/2c
March 101 3/4 plus 2 1/2c.

## COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 29/30th September 1,426 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 34,694 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 69,227 bales
Less 34,533 bales

## COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
December 137 January 133 March 130 May 125 at Cross Rate 4.90 1/2

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 211 Liverpool May 1936 5.92 Rs. 46 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 211 New York May 10.85 Rs. 35 at Cross Rate 4.90 1/2

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 1

Broach A/M 1936 opening 207 1/2; highest 208; lowest 207 1/4; closing 207 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 189; highest 189 1/2; lowest 189; closing 189 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 142 1/2; highest 143 3/4; lowest 142 1/2; closing 143 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 24

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 8 1/4

## BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct 2

Ready Javas Rs. 13-13
S S Pasabur Rs. 4-0-6
Shipment September Rs. 4
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-1-9
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 4-2-9
Kesar Rs. 14-4
Saraya Rs. 13-13
Java Spot F. 3.95

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1935

## SECUNDERABAD SENSATION

### Externment Order On Mr. K. Tatachar Causes Astonishment In Station

(From A Correspondent)

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 30.

On the 27th September at 3 p. m Mr. K. Tatachar of Secunderabad was served with a notice to quit the limits of the British administered area within 16 hours.

What is the reason behind such a drastic order? The papers give a bare announcement that, as a result of official enquiry, it was found that he was at the bottom of the recent disturbances at Secunderabad.

The disturbances took place on the 23rd and 24th August. More than a month afterwards the Government holds an 'ex-parte' enquiry and finds Mr. Tatachar guilty. It is a principle of elementary justice that a

Mr. K. TATACHAR

man should not be convicted without trial.

Why was not Mr. Tatachar tried openly? The penal code has ample provision for the punishment of people responsible for creating ill-will between the communities. The Government have thought it fit not to have recourse to such a straight action. Mr. Tatachar has not been given an opportunity to state his case, if any.

The whole community is disturbed over this act of official high-handedness. Bare Justice demands that Mr. Tatachar should be either properly tried or the order of expulsion should be immediately rescinded.

### AGITATION AGAINST RAMLILA BAN

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

A serious agitation against the prohibition by the authorities of the Ramlila Procession in Allahabad is going on here. Unlike last year, this year the agitation may, in all probability, assume serious proportions. The Hindus are determined to take out the procession. To-day is the third day, the previous two days having passed off without any untoward event.

A crowd of over 1,000 Hindus has already collected in the compound of one of the members of the Ramlila Committee. Police officers are also ready to prevent anything untoward happening and some definite arrangements may be made to check the growth of the crowd before it could develop to an unruly mob.—United Press.

### *Stopping Animal Sacrifices*

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 30.

Attempts are being made to stop animal sacrifice in the Khaimai's temple here. Some Jain youths have expressed their determination to start peaceful picketing from to-day before the temple and persuade the devotees of the deity to refrain from killing animals within the temple precincts.—United Press.

## Profiteering Already Begun

**Local merchants trading in grain, medicines and other commodities which come under the category of necessities, have suddenly raised their prices, pleading that war between Italy and Abyssinia is inevitable and conditions have become abnormal.**

**This profiteering is causing much concern amongst people of limited means, who look to the authorities to put a stop to this grave evil before it reaches ungovernable proportions.**

### *WORKERS MARCHING AHEAD*

(From Our Correspondent.)

JHALOD, September 30.

"The Socialists want to intensify the struggle for national independence, and want to eliminate all distinctions of classes, rich and poor", said Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Secretary of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party at a meeting held last night. Mr Pandya, along with other Congress and Socialist workers came here specially from Dohad.

Mr. Harilal Shah of the Dohad Labour Union said that the workers and the peasants of the land will be drawn into the national movement only by the Socialist movement.

### *"SHATAVDHAN" PERFORMANCE AT VIJAPUR*

*Ahmedabad Editor Gets Gold Medal*

(From A Correspondent.)

VIJAPUR, Sept. 30.

Mr. Dhirajlal T. Shah, a well-known Jain writer and editor of "Jain Jyoti" of Ahmedabad performed 100 extraordinary feats of memory popularly known in India as "Shatavdhan" before a large public gathering on 29th instant here. The whole audience was held spell bound for nearly four hours. High tributes were paid to him by the President of the occasion. A gold medal was awarded to him by the Jain Sangh. Mr. Dhirajlal assured the audience that this science was neither magic nor mystic but a regular science which can be learnt and mastered by any one with the will and application which are only requisites.

### *Epidemics In Madras Presidency*

MADRAS, September 29.

The total number of attacks and deaths from epidemic diseases in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 21st September, 1935 are:—

Cholera attacks 2,124; deaths 937

Small-pox attacks 477; deaths 99.

Plague attacks 29; deaths 12.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

The Brahmostavam festival at Tirumalai, Tirupati commences on the 20th September and ends on 7th October. The festival attracts a large number of pilgrims from all parts of the presidency. Necessary sanitary arrangements are being made by the concerned authorities in consultation with the Public Health Department.

As cholera is prevalent in the District, the intending pilgrims are advised to get themselves inoculated before they proceed to the festival centres.—A.P.

**A "Musical At Home" was given by the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Tuesday. Picture shows the Gujarati girls, who gave a "Garba" performance.**

## 'Destructive Of Personal Liberties Of Citizens'

### Poona Condemns Bombay Special Emergency Powers Bill As Wantonly Provocative

POONA, Oct 1.

A resolution emphatically disapproving of the Bombay Special Emergency Powers Bill, now before the Bombay Legislative Council, was passed at a public meeting this evening in Poona City. Mr. S. P. Dev, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, presided and the resolution was supported by Mr. S. G. Vaze, Editor of the "Servants of India", Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. L. B. Bopatkar, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M. L. A., Mr. R. G. Soman, M. L. C., and Mr. Surve, M.L.C.

The resolution characterised the principle underlying the Bill as 'Destructive of the personal liberties of citizens' and expressed the opinion that now that the Civil Disobedience Movement had been stopped the bill was wantonly provocative and that it must be resisted.

The resolution called upon the members of the Bombay Legislative Council of all parties and communities to throw out the Bill completely and particularly appealed to the members from Sind not to foist coercive act of a permanent character upon the Presidency from which Sind would soon be separated.

The resolution in conclusion warned the Government that "the Presidency will know no peace until all traces of this legislation are removed from the statute book."—A. P.

### *GOVT. LIFT BAN ON STATES PEOPLE*

*Deportation Orders Withdrawn*

AHMEDABAD: Oct. 2.

The Government of Bombay have withdrawn orders served against about 60 persons belonging to Indian States under the Foreigners' Act, deporting them to their native places and directing them not to enter British territory without permission from the District Magistrate on expiry of their sentences in regard to the Civil Disobedience movement of 1932.

Such restrictions against a few persons, including Mr. Manilal Kothari, however, continue.—A.P.

### *BIHAR CHIEF SECY'S. ASSURANCE*

*No Interference With Legitimate Missionary Work*

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept 30.

In connection with the Behar Government's circular regarding the Hindu Sabha and Arya Samaj workers of Chhota Nagpur, I am reliably informed that the Chief Secretary of the Behar Government has given an assurance to some prominent Hindus that the Government has no desire to interfere with any legitimate missionary work by any religious organisation. The Government only wanted to stop such speeches by the missionary preachers as tended to create communal troubles or aggravate them. That is why watch was necessary on the activities of these preachers.

### Dahanu Association's Rural Uplift Work

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, Sept. 30.

A record of useful work about agricultural development and rural uplift was presented to the public at the annual general meeting of the Dahanu Taluka Agricultural Development Association held at Bordi last Sunday, under the presidentship of Mr. Joshi, the Mamlatdar of Dahanu. A new Managing Committee with Shet Ardesir Irani as President and Mr. A. V. Save and Mr. M. M. Masani as secretaries was elected, and the budget for 1935-36 was passed after a good deal of useful discussion.

In the report of the work done during the last year, describing the various activities of the Association, it was stated that the Association was trying to reach the very backward areas of the taluka more and more, and trying to be useful to the farmers by giving them some new ideas and also providing them with the means to carry out those ideas. The Association has a number of registered seed growers, who are helpful in distributing seeds in different areas. The association has also established seed-depots and grain depots in many parts of the Taluka.

### *Nizam's Birthday Parade*

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Sept. 30.

The annual State Parade in honour of the Nizam's Fifty-first birthday for Nizam's State regular forces was held this morning in the Futteh maidan in the presence of the Nizam. The Nizam was welcomed by the Commander-in-Chief. A salute of 21 guns was given followed by feudejoie. In this connection new Colours were presented to the 4th Battalion of Golkonda infantry.

H. E. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur received the salute at the morning's Parade of City Police in connection with the Nizam's birthday.

### *DHARWAR KHADI BAZAR BESIEGED'*

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 30.

On Saturday evening a huge crowd assembled at Khadi Bazar when Mrs. Lilavati Munshi opened the sales which were impossible at that time owing to the overwhelming crowd. On the whole of Sunday morning and to-night the Bazar was simply beseiged, men, women and children rushing to purchase Khadi. In the evening the Khadi Bazar had to be closed for men as the rush of ladies was great, the sales of Sunday alone nearing Rs. 1,000. The leaders assisted as salesmen.

Yesterday evening the Kavi Sammelan began under Mr. Bendre's presidentship, a number of poets participating and singing selected songs.

### *JALGAON BRANCH OF "ORIENTAL"*

*Secretary's Six-Year Services Praised*

(From A Correspondent.)

JALGAON, Oct. 1.

A large and representative gathering of the public of Jalgaon City and District was held at Oriental Life Assurance Company's premises to-day under the Presidentship of Mr. L. T. Gholap, Collector, East Khandesh to celebrate the opening of the new Branch Office here.

Mr. A. C. Lal, Company's Branch Secretary at Nagpur, welcomed the guests and read out a message of greetings from Mr. Macpherson, the Acting Manager of the Company.

Mr. Lal traced briefly the origin and growth of the Oriental Life Assurance Co.

In speaking of the New Branch he paid a glowing tribute to Mr. G. R. Desai's natural talent for canvassing business and his capacity for hard work. Mr. Desai joined the Company as an ordinary canvasser in 1919. In little over a year he was appointed the Company's Cash Collecting Agent at Bhusawal. In 1928 he was appointed Inspector of Agencies for Khandesh and Berar. In little over six years more he had the previlege of being raised to the status of Secretary of the Jalgaon Sub-Branch which has now been converted into a Full Branch with Mr. Desai as its First Secretary.

Mr. Desai expressed his sense of gratitude to Mr. Lal, Company's senior most Secretary, for having taken him in the Company's service in 1928, and for his continued support and encouragement. He also thanked the representatives of his unit for their valued co-operation, and the public for their kind patronage.

Mr. Gholap wished the Company still greater success in future and hoped that with the opening of the New Branch, the message of Insurance would be carried even in the remotest corners of Khandesh and Berar.

### *STORES CHIEF TO GO ON LEAVE*

*New Agent For E. I. Railway*

SIMLA, October 1.

It is understood that Mr. J. A. Bell, Divisional Superintendent, succeeds Mr. Venables, Agent, E. I. R., when latter proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement from October 16. Mr. Moody, Secretary Railway Board, proceeds on leave on October 21 when Mr. Kirkness resumes duties as Secretary. Sir James Pitkeathley proceeds on six months leave from November, Mr. R. W. Target will officiate as Chief Controller of Stores. While in England Sir James Pitkeathley is expected to examine the working of the India Stores Department, London, as an amalgamated branch of the Indian Stores Department with a view to find out better method of co-ordination.

Sir James Pitkeathley before proceeding to England will visit Calcutta for a short time to do special duty for Bengal Government.

Mr. P. N. Mitra, Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, takes a short leave when Mr. Pursell returns from leave on October 17, and on the expiry of leave Mr. Mitra will be posted as Postmaster-General in Punjab.

Mr. Bewoor, Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs leaves Simla tomorrow on a tour and halts at Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Poona and Bombay returning to Delhi on October 31.—A. P.

## FRANCHISE FOR UPPER HOUSE

### Bombay Presidency Voters' Qualifications

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

The following are the proposals for Bombay: (1) Being resident in the constituency and 2 (A) Being the holder or a tenant of land assessed at or of the assessable value of not less than Rs. 350 land revenue per annum; or (B) being assessed to Income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 15,000 per annum; or (C) being or having been (I) A non-official member of any Legislature in British India; or (ii) A member of any Executive Council or a Minister in British India; or (iii) A Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Fellow or Honorary Fellow or member of a Senate or Court of any University legally constituted in British India, or (iv) A judge of any High Court, Chief Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court in British India; or (v) A Sheriff or Mayor of any Municipal Corporation in British India; or (vi) A Chief Officer (non-official) of Certain Local Bodies and Central Co-operative Banks; or (D) Being the holder of any title or honour conferred by His Majesty the King-Emperor or of a title not lower than Rai Bahadur, Rao Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur or Khan Bahadur conferred by the Viceroy or of the Kaisar-I-Hind Medal; or (E) Being in receipt of a Government pension civil, military, or political of not less then Rs. 250 per mensem; or (F) being a Sardar, Inamdar or Talukdar of an entire village or an allenee of an entire village.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

Differential qualifications for women 3 being the wife of a person (1) possessing the property qualifications at present entitling to a vote for the Council of State; or (ii) entitled to vote in respect of the qualifications referred to in 2 (D) and 2 (E) above differential qualifications for Scheduled Castes 4 being (A) the holder or tenant of land assessed, at or to the assessable value of not less than Rs. 50 per annum; or (B) occupying in a Municipal Cantonment or Notified Area a House of the annual rental value of not less than Rs. 201 or of a capital value of not less than Rs. 3,350.

SCHEDULED CASTES.

The following are the Scheduled Castes: Asodi, Bakad, Bhambi, Dhed, Dhegu-Megu, Dhor, Kotegar (North Kanara only), Lingader, Madig or Mang, Bhangi, Chakrawadya.—Dasar, Chalvadi, Chambhar or Mochigar, Chena-Dasaru, Chuhar or Chuhra, Dakaleru, Garode, Halleer, Halsaq or Haslar or Hulsavar, Holaya, Khalpa, Kolcha or Kolga, Koli, Dhor, Mahar, Mangarudi, Meghval or Menghwar, Mini, Madig, Mochi (except in Gujarat) Mukri Nadia, Shenva or Shindhave, Shingdav or Shingadya, Sochi, Timali, Turi, Vankar and Vitholia.

### *BIRTHDAY IS "RENTIA BARAS"*

*My Message Can Be Only "Khaddar", Says Mahatma*

**BOMBAY, October 2.**

**Requested by the Bombay Office of the All-India Village Industries Association for a message in connection with his birthday celebrations Gandhiji says in the course of a letter to Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas:—**

**"Birthday to me has been 'Rentia Baras' (the Spinning Wheel Day). Birthday Week is therefore Rantia Week. If I could give any message about it, it can only be about Khaddar."—United Press.**

### *MOVE TO FORM 'GUMASTA' MANDAL*

*Support To Bakhale's Shop-workers' Bill*

(From A Correspondent)

On Sunday, the 29th September, a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Harikishandasji Mehra in the office-Hall of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association with a view to consider the present deplorable condition of Bombay Gumastas (shop-workers) and to support Mr. Bakhle's Bombay Shop-Workers' Bill.

The President in his speech emphasized the necessity of establishing a Mandal by Gumastas. He recited the well-known proverb, "United we stand and divided we fall". He said that the rank of a class is not a handicap in its way; whateven the class may be, if at all it wishes to get the redress for its grievances, it must unite its effort and its united effort will result in the attainment of its goal. He said further that in the city of Bombay each class, even from the lowest to the highest has got a Mandal of its own, but it is a matter of great regret on the part of the Gumastas that they have no such Mandal of their own, a class more educated than other low class people such as vehicle drivers and milk sellers who have their own Mandals. He explained that the establishment of a Gumasta Mandal would be their strength and would secure them their rights and redress their grievances from their masters. It will melt their heart and will compel them to sympathise with their pitiable condition. Besides he drew before the audiance the true picture of the life of the people of the said class which they are living at present.

Other speeches were delivered supporting the president.

The meeting decided to form a temporary committee of 8 members for the purpose of framing rules and regulations for the proposed Gumasta Mandal.

Lala Hans Raj Kohli, Magistrate 1st Class, Lahore convicted Rajendra Singh under section 19-F of the Arms Act for possessing an unlicensed one foot long spear and sentenced him to imprisonment till the rising of the court and a fine of Rs. 5 in default to undergo seven days' simple imprisonment.

### *"Overstepping Law Limits"*

A United Press message from Patna says:—

To dispel the misgivings arising out of the Chief Secretary's reply to the Hindu deputationists Rai Bahadur Shyamanandan Sahay, one of the deputationists in a statement says:—

"The Chief Secretary made it clear to the deputationists that it was never the intention of the Government to interfere with the legitimate missionary activities of religious followers. All that the Government meant was to check the activities of those whenever they overstepped law limits and tended to incite communal feelings."

### ARYA SAMAJ WEEKLY SUPPRESSED

*Nizam's Govt Decision*

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD. (Dn.) Sept. 30.

By orders of Nizam's Government the local Arya Samaj Urdu weekly "Vaidik Adersh" published from Hyderabad has been suppressed.

It may be recalled that sometime back "Alazam" was also suppressed and the communique why "Alazam" was stopped was issued by the Government justifying the action of the authorities.

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